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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

FHA Opens Good Homes Road

Geneva Welcomes U. S. to ILO

Chaco Claims 'War to End War'

France Saves Hitler His Book

Piccard Family Takes to Air

Swiss Boast a Marine Monster

THE FHA is a new combination of initials promising to impress American life and business deeply in the months ahead. The Federal Housing Administration, brought into existence as the White House pet measure in the closing hours of Congress, is already setting thousands of families to planning new homes or home improvements. Within 30 days the modernization program will start, with any property owner able to borrow up to $2000 to recondition his building. Harry L. Hopkins is expected to head the huge organization which will rehabilitate building and loan associations, insure mortgages and set up a vast financing system. Hard times bring a curious paradox—It is easier now than ever for people of very modest means to acquire or repair a home.

¶ Geneva prepares to welcome the United States as a regular member of the International Labor Organization. A resolution pushed through Congress in the closing hours completes the membership and gives the President an official relation much desired. The four American delegates will seek to have all nations adopt the 40-hour week, eliminate forced labor and child labor, raise wages and improve working conditions. And newer proposals will follow—Through the ILO the White House is expected to broadcast many of its ideas into Europe's consciousness.

¶ The Chaco Boreal reports the fiercest battle of the Bolivian-Paraguayan war in progress on three fronts. Around Bolivia's Fort Ballivian and in the Canada Strongest and Canada del Carmen sectors each side is doing its best to deliver a crippling blow. Meanwhile the British Commons is told Britain cannot halt arms shipments permanently unless Italy and Japan agree to do so. The Chaco belligerents fight as though they feared the munitions supply might run out, and they adopt an ancient, unconvincing slogan—They cry that this is the war to end war.

¶ Washington knows now that American industry never has begun to produce as much as it could. The information compiled by the economics staff of the Brookings Institution in a two-year study shows that even in the busy year 1929 the United States, by simply using to the full its producing plant and labor force, could have realized the equivalent of $15,000,000,000 of additional national income. Problems of management and marketing retarded. One thing is clear—A huge industrial advance would call not for more machinery but merely for more orders.

¶ German Chancellor Hitler scores a victory in France. A Paris court orders destruction of all French translations of his story of his life struggle, "Mein Kampf," on the plea of his German publisher that these are all pirated. The court also awards one franc per copy as royalty. Adolf Hitler's emphatic story of his life and principles has had enormous sale in Germany and heavy sale in many countries. Some read to praise, some only to condemn—But no man who can so turn his ideas into acts can be ignored.

¶ America is to witness several attempts to capture new altitude records and bring down new stratosphere information. Most picturesque is the undertaking by Prof. Jean Piccard, brother of Prof. Auguste Piccard, original stratospherian, and his wife. She qualifies for a pilot's license by a night solo balloon flight from Detroit to Leamington, Ontario. She proposes to do the tall navigating while her husband makes scientific observations. The stratosphere is a sizable, unfenced territory—But nobody will complain if the Piccards make its fundamental exploration their family affair.

¶ France opens in the National Museum at Sevres an exhibition of three centuries of French life and history as depicted on plates and vases. Mme. Rene Batigne, an American woman by birth, inspires the show and many Americans exhibit. The reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV, the French Revolution, Lafayette in America, the Napoleonic wars, acting, dancing, costumes and countrysides of the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries are depicted. A lazy man's way to get his history, perhaps—But then, many bright folk dawdle when they head into history.

¶ Switzerland joins the list of European countries publishing excited stories of strange marine monsters. The Swiss specimen suddenly appears in the river Doubs and is vouched for by several groups of fishermen who claim to have seen it at comparatively short range. It is described as having an oval-shaped body, a long neck, a small head, a blue back, a yellow stomach. Philosophers warn the anglers not to be too quick to believe what they see—Yet the probability is that they are seeing just what they believe.

Honored by John Harvard

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Recipients of Honorary Degrees at Harvard College

Left to Right—Charles C. Burlingham, Dr. Tyler Dennett, Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Dr. Conant, Dr. Charles Ferdinand Martin, Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, John Douglas Merrill, Herbert Haseltine.

Britain Prepares To Exact Payment On German Loans

Compulsory Clearing House Provided in New Law Hurriedly Passed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 21—The British Government is taking wide powers of retaliation against possible German restrictions on British trade consequent on the loans dispute.

These powers are conferred in a new law which was being pushed through the British Parliament today to legalize the setting-up of compulsory clearing house arrangements for Anglo-German payments.

The difficulty of collecting payments by clearing house arrangements is fully recognized here. Special precautions are therefore being taken to prevent evasions. One of the chief sources of complication is seen in the fact that it would be easy for Germany to change its present favorable balance of payments into an apparently unfavorable one without altering the realities.

It could, for example, pass through the London market part of its tropical produce orders hitherto placed direct with foreign countries. Such transactions, it is understood will therefore be excluded from the clearing house returns since otherwise the surplus for meeting debt interest might disappear.

Another crux lies in the difficulty of identifying the country of origin of German goods shipped through Dutch, Belgian and Scandinavian ports. This difficulty it is recognized might be almost insuperable in the case of raw material. It is greatly reduced however by the fact that most of Germany's exports to Britain are manufactured articles which are easier to identify.

Although provision is being made for all this, the British Government, the Monitor learns, still places its main reliance upon the hope of yet reaching an agreed arrangement by negotiation, thereby rendering the whole complicated clearing house scheme superfluous.

Housing Experiment In England Provides Lower Cost Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIPPERHOLME, Eng.—A practical experiment to show whether private enterprise under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, can provide satisfactory houses at rents within the pockets of the laboring classes, is being carried out here. A colony of 40 houses is being erected strictly under the conditions which prevail for private builders taking advantage of the act.

No two pairs are to be alike, but each house will have a living room and a scullery, a bathroom and inside conveniences, and while many will have two bedrooms, there will be three in some.

The aim is to show that such houses can be built at a profit to the builders. They will cost £330 each (about $1375 at par), inclusive of the land, roads, drainage and footpaths, and it is estimated that about 10s. a week per house will cover rent and rates

The scheme is sponsored by Sir Enoch Hill, president of the Halifax Building Society, who is working in collaboration with a firm of Halifax architects.

Hope for Union Station Revives Newsboys Protest NRA Limits Armistice Taken in City Battle

Governor Ely Reported as Ready to Ask Unification of B. & M. and New Haven; Summer Makes Usual Official Début and Daylight Begins to Shrink

The Boston Day

Long have Boston people and Boston business been hindered by the gap between the North and South Stations. Long have they wished for a union station. Hope sprang anew in many Boston breasts this morning when it was newsed about that the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford roads might make a physical union and work under one management.

To be sure, hope hung on a slender thread, a report that Governor Ely would send a message to the Legislature seeking enabling legislation to permit such a union or at least an investigation into its possibilities. To get through such legislation and to get the approval of company managements seemed to many a long way off.

But when Governor Ely, well connected in Boston business circles, told reporters, "I have reason to believe that the holders of the controlling stock of the two roads are in favor of placing their holdings in an irrevocable trust with trustees approved by the New England Governors," it was considered certain that the Pennroad Corporation, which controls the stock of the two New England roads, was ready for such a step.

Considering legislation, unification would be expected to result in greater efficiency in handling traffic through Boston. This would mean more business, since business flows through the easiest channels. Legislators could hardly avoid passing legislation which would bring such business to their State. Thus did optimistic business observers see the picture today.

To the public, however, the bare possibility of ending Boston's awkward railroad station set-up was the important thing. What else would it mean to the layman? With joint physical operation the railroad equipment would literally be scrambled. One railroad official today said it would probably be much like war days when the railroads were operated by the Government. Then cars and engines were swapped indiscriminately. Thus a train of New Haven cars might be pulled by a Boston & Maine locomotive.

Joint freight operations would probably be the earliest step in unification economy. The dry-land channel which lies between North and South Stations would begin to be narrowed.

Economy being the incentive, any such project as a union terminal would seem out of order, particularly since the North and South Stations recently were completely rebuilt. But with unification, sooner or later a single station would be necessary to get the full benefits of possible economies, according to railroad economists.

Legislators and business men today were thinking of the many legal and business problems such a plan offers. But to the average Boston citizen, particularly those walking the long, hot distance from North Station to South Station to make a train connection, the unification report of this morning gave hopes of a union station. His speculative efforts were engaged in considering the possible site.

City Affairs

Armed Truce

An armed truce has been declared between the City Council and Mayor Mansfield until July 2. Regular Monday afternoon sessions of the Council since Jan. 1 have been marked by verbal bombardment of the Mayor and his policies. The last session was on June 11. The next is July 2. Therefore, except for a few out-of-bounds shots, no Councillor "bombs" will be fired at the Mayor until that date.

Radio

WNAC After WHDH

A typical practice of American radio station operators, or those wishing to be operators of radio stations, is to request the exact facilities desired and if the Federal Radio Commission does not object on technical grounds or no other station objects the request is usually granted.

In accordance with this custom Station WNAC of the Yankee Network has applied to the Federal Radio Commission for authority to shift its frequency from 1230 kilocycles, or a wavelength of 244 meters, to the new frequency of 830 kilocycles, or 361 meters, now occupied full time by Station KOA, Denver, and until sunset, Denver time, by Station WHDH in Boston.

Station WHDH will probably object on the usual grounds of prior occupation of the 830 kilocycles

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Harvard Awards Degrees to 2023; 9 Are Honorary

Lowell, Dodds, and Dennett Among Recipients at Commencement

Honorary Degrees

Master of Arts

JOHN DOUGLAS MERRILL '89
Editor of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin

HERBERT HASELTINE
Sculptor

Doctor of Science

THOMAS HUNT MORGAN
Zoölogist, director of the William C. Korckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

Doctor of Laws

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM '79
Lawyer, former president of the New York Board of Education, of the Welfare Council, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

TYLER DENNETT
Professor of International Relations at Princeton University and president-elect of Williams College.

HAROLD WILLIS DODDS
President of Princeton University

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL
President Emeritus of Harvard University

CHARLES FERDINAND MARTIN
Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, Canada; and past president of the American College of Physicians

EDWARD LEE THORNDIKE '96
Psychologist, and Professor of Educational Psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Black robes, some trimmed with rainbow colors, rippled and rustled under the trees of Harvard Yard today, as Harvard University be-

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Radicals Battle Moderates In National Socialist Party For Political Rule in Reich

By J. E. Williams

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 21—The commotion caused in German cabinet circles by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen's recent outspoken speech at Marburg has momentarily quieted down. The suppression of publication of that speech here in Germany continues and Hitler-Papen conversations, it is understood, prevented Herr von Papen's resignation, which would probably have brought with it the resignation of Baron Constantin von Neurath and other "conservatives" like the Ministers of Economics and Finance.

Momentarily the compromise reached appears a victory for the radical National Socialist Cabinet Ministers, including Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who banned publication of the speech. But whether the present calm is genuine or merely a lull before the coming storm, few inside of Germany would venture to prophesy.

Chancellor Hitler visited President von Hindenburg this morning, official to report on the Venice conversations with Premier Mussolini of Italy. But undoubtedly the present internal political crisis will also be touched upon.

The importance of Herr von Papen's action naturally depends on what lies behind it. Was the speech only made on Herr von Papen's own initiative, hoping thereby to produce a change within the régime itself, or was it to test the strength of Moderate and Conservative elements in Germany today? As far as the contents of the speech were concerned, they are such as are expressed in many circles today, and the dissatisfaction among the population to which Herr von Papen referred has been admitted in recent speeches by many, including General Goering and Dr. Goebbels.

What section of the population, if any, was behind Herr von Papen is a question not to be answered. Many believe it had support of Prussian land owners who fear for their estates. Others speak of support of big

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Norwegian Produces Furniture From Waste Cellulose Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw. — Picturesque furniture made in the Renaissance style out of the waste products of cellulose and textile factories, 6,000,000 tons of which at present are said to do nothing but pollute the world's rivers every year, has been shown here by Mr. Olav Kristoffersen, a Norwegian engineer.

The furniture is produced by means of an invention which grinds the waste matter from the factories into a tough pulp, out of which scores of different things can be made. Mr. Kristoffersen was first educated as a wood carver, and tried to construct a wood-carving machine, but he found that a motor registering 30,000 revolutions a minute was required. Various electric firms declared that they could not make such a motor, 3000 revolutions a minute being the maximum.

By means of special study the inventor acquired sufficient skill to manufacture his own motor. He then had the opportunity of experimenting with sulphite lye at a cellulose factory, and produced a pulp which he treated with chrome acid, The product resembled rubber, but appeared to be unstable, whereupon he made a machine for the production of a material consisting of 90 per cent fiber and 10 per cent lye. This finally gave the right material for molding.

A Renaissance chest apparently made of oak, dolls and other figures for exhibition can all be made of this pulp. Mr. Kristoffersen says that he can cast a figure in 20 minutes at a cost of $1.25, compared with over $30 in the ordinary way.

It is expected that this invention will be commercially exploited in Dusseldorf, Ger., and at one of the cellulose factories at Sundsvall, Swed.

Farm Debtors See Hope Rise Over Horizon

Roosevelt Faces Two Fires on Bill for Holiday on Mortgages

Investors Protest

Creditors Put in Position of Taking Best Offer on Debts and Interest

By **Richard L. Strout**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Only a stroke of a pen stands today between the inflated debt values of 1929 and the greatest program of scaling down farm mortgages the United States has ever seen.

The pen-stroke is the signature of President Roosevelt; the act is the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill passed by a fluke at the last minute of Congress; and the bill, to all effects, does for the American farmer what the Hoover moratorium did for the allied debtors—except that instead of a one-year "holiday" this provides the equivalent of a five-year delay.

More than that, if Mr. Roosevelt does not veto the measure, it will undoubtedly serve as a basis for demands for similar drastic debt-scaling programs for the mechanic and the white collar classes when Congress next meets.

Insurance Companies Protest

If Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand does veto the bill, as he is being strongly urged to do by powerful eastern insurance companies, sponsors of the act assert that it will mean irresistible pressure next year for an even more radical bill providing for issuance of greenbacks against farm mortgages, to pay off the farmers' indebtedness.

From the very outset of post-war financial difficulties, the topheavy load of debt has been recognized as the real obstacle to business recovery. This has been true not only in the United States, but abroad. Mr. Roosevelt has recognized this. Hitherto he has sought to meet the problem in two ways: Depreciation of the dollar and boosting prices. At the same time both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt made it easier for debtors to compound their obligations with creditors.

But the bill now waiting on Mr Roosevelt's desk goes further than anything heretofore. It provides for direct scaling down of indebtedness contrary to the will of the creditor, if need be; for re-appraisals of farm property on the new basis of the post-deflation era. It is the precedent of the international repudiation and cancellation of debts carried for the first time into the domestic sphere, and it embraces one of the biggest sections of American life, the farmers.

Following Debt Precedent

Sponsors of the measure in the Senate were quite conscious that they were following the precedent of the big powers, of England, France, Italy when they asked that American farmers be given the same sort of revaluation of indebtedness demanded by the foreign countries on their war debts.

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota said:

"With this legislation providing for partial cancellation we make it possible for the debtor to pay whatever can be paid.

"The people who think these mortgages can be paid are just as badly mistaken, in my opinion, as were the people who wrote the Treaty of Versailles and provided for the payment of reparations to France. They thought they could be paid, and they were canceled at the meeting at Lausanne.

"The private debts owed by Germany in Europe have now been given a moratorium which is said to be for six months. Senators will remember that the Hoover moratorium was to have been for a year, but now it is permanent.

"All during the spring, a little here and a little there, we have had steps leading to wholesale repudiation. In my opinion, unless something is done partially to cancel these debts, the movement is going to spread like a prairie fire all over the world until private debts in every country are repudiated."

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R.) of Delaware asked why the farmer

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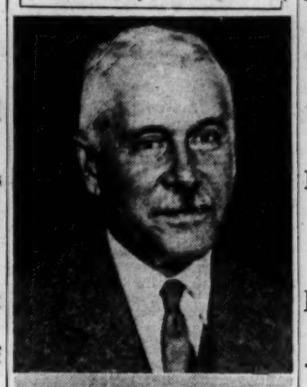
Naval Spokesmen?



Above © Underwood. Below—Associated Press

Admiral William V. Pratt

Declares Japan's Stand for Equality, Untenable.

Tsuneo Matsudaira

Japanese Ambassador at London in Touch With Discussions.

President Says He Likes Living In Democracy

Congress and Brain Trust Lauded in Speech at Yale Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21—President Roosevelt likes living in a democracy. So he told Yale alumni at a luncheon here last night.

"After all," the nation's Chief Executive said, "we are—whether we like it or not—living in a democracy. I like it. We are going to continue to live in a democracy."

The nation must remember, he urged, that members of Congress do represent every state and every congressional district of the country. "Every cross-section of American public opinion," he said, "is better displayed in the halls of Congress than it is in any aggregation of educated citizens having purely the local point of view."

Call on Trained Men

He said further, in part:

". . . I want to tell you also very simply of my thought that while there has been a certain amount of comment about the use of brains in the National Government, it seems to be a pretty good practice—a practice which will continue—this practice of calling on trained people for tasks that require trained people. . . .

"Today, more than ever before in our public life, it is true that we are calling on the teaching profession, on the graduates of scientific schools and other schools. . . . I find, for the sake of example, that in my own mind and, I am quite sure, in the minds of most of the leaders of the Federal Government, qualification from the standpoint of ability rather than from politics enters into most of the choices that are made.

Picked for Ability

"There are, of course, repercussions to that. Sometimes appointments are made and people are called in to serve their country and weeks go by before anybody discovers which party they happen to belong to. I couldn't tell you today the party affiliations of probably the majority of people holding responsible positions in Washington, and it is a mighty good thing that I cannot. . . .

"The danger for all of us graduates, especially, I believe, of the larger eastern universities, lies in a narrowness of point of view—the living within the confines of one's own community, of living within one's own profession and of typifying too greatly the man who is described by the West as the man who never went west of the Hudson River. To get to know our country is going to help us, not only individually, but our own Government."

Fight on Arms Pushed by U.S. On Two Fronts

Naval Talks at London and Control Plan at Geneva Lead Attack

British Define Stand

Japan's Demand for Equality Declared Unjustified by American Admiral

British plans for the Empire's naval development were disclosed to American naval experts at today's session of the London naval discussions, with proposals for general limitation of navies on a coöperative basis. Experts were named to work on the detailed plans for the 1935 conference. Meanwhile world naval circles showed intense interest in an outspoken article in the current "Foreign Affairs" by Admiral William V. Pratt, U. S. N., retired, in which he declared he saw no justification for Japan's claim to equality or an increased ratio.

Washington has so far refrained from presenting its views, but is expected to offer suggestions later. It sees the Japanese problem as the major issue.

In the background looms the Mediterranean rivalry between France and Italy, one of the main barriers to general agreement which has yet to be negotiated.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The Disarmament Conference may languish, but the limitation-of-armament activities of the American Government in coöperation with other powers go on apace.

The State Department's interest focuses on two critical fields of action: the naval talks in London between American, British, and Japanese principals, and the arms and munitions control plans now under negotiation at Geneva.

From the latter, is likely to grow the new American controls toward which the Nye Committee's investigation is aimed. The license system, proposed in the plan at Geneva, meets many of the evils already uncovered or about to be revealed here by what may be sensational committee hearings.

Demands for Larger Fleets

Despite these favorable moves every power seems now to be getting on record with a demand for a large fleet. The Japanese, first in the field with many statements issued over the past year, urging a greatly increased ratio, if not actual parity, are now matched by British and American statements. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in London, explained fully to Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador - at - Large, Britain's naval needs. They are believed in State Department circles to presage a demand for right to increase certain of the London and Washington treaty ratios.

Meanwhile, the American position is unofficially stated by Admiral William V. Pratt, U. S. N. Retired, former chief of naval operations, whose views command great respect in international circles. Admiral Pratt scrutinizes the Japanese case carefully, and concludes that expansion of its fleet is not necessary. In effect, he insists upon continuance of the present ratios. His arguments are strongly challenged in Tokyo, although London welcomes them.

Preparing for Conference

On both the London and the Geneva-Washington fronts the negotiations attack directly some of the main obstacles to world stability and reduction of armament, not to mention several causes of political friction. They thus affect in material fashion the peace of the world.

In London Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis are sitting down to survey the whole field of limitation between the major naval powers, with Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London, informed separately of proceedings. Their task is to prepare for next year's Naval Disarmament Conference.

The job is gigantic. The chief problem is, of course, Japan's announced demand for a higher naval ratio, if not for actual equality with Britain and the United States. England and America have to consider whether, with this demand flatly placed on the table, it will be possible to hold a successful naval conference. Nobody wants to have another fruitless international assemblage, yet if a conference is not held, important provisions of existing naval treaties will expire, and leave the way open for considerable new building.

Yet for Britain and the United States to decide whether they will directly oppose any appreciable increase in Japan's naval strength, fundamentally involves the whole Far Eastern situation. Nominally, Asiatic politics is barred from the London talks. Practically, it is impossible to visualize how Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis will get far without considering their countries' attitude toward the whole troubled situation.

Lengthy Discussions Indicated

The London talks are proceeding on a very leisurely and general timetable, and the State Department expects them to drag on much of the summer. At some point, the naval experts plan to get together in a discussion of specific divergent points between England and the United States touching, for instance,

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Things Present

Theodore Roosevelt's extraordinary knowledge of books is revealed by William Dana Orcutt in today's article in the series "Celebrities Off Parade," on the Editorial Page.

An industrious group of children transformed several vacant lots into a well-equipped playground. Their ingenious method of raising the necessary funds for the project is told on the Young Folks' Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, more Facts About the Bible, and another layout of Camera Club pictures.

Treasury Ousts Two-Jobbers; Post Office Keeps Politics; Dull May Bridged by NRA

Government Settles Down to Stabilized Routine as Legislative Pressure Ends—Five Secret Service Men Start Out Ahead of President's Cruise

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — Three days ago the capital was a legislative city. Everything revolved around Congress. Today one would hardly know there ever was such a thing as Congress. Overnight the Government establishment has been transformed from a legislatve into an executive organization—and the wheels of Administration which were constantly being changed or remade during the legislative days now begin to turn smoothly and steadily.

Thus Washington settles down to a long six months' run during which the Government will be exactly what it is today in form and outline. The machine is temporarily complete. The Administration puts it into gear. At the end of six months' run the country will know whether the changes made by the last session have remedied mistakes which showed up after the first New Deal Congress. It is to be a trial run. Undoubtedly new defects will show up and more changes will have to be made.

But at least for the moment Washington isn't thinking about changes. It is with tremendous relief that everyone sees the Government while being whipped energentifor better or for worse it can run along for a while as it is.

The opening day of this administrative period found the NRA striving to untangle itself from the price-fixing morass, the Department of Agriculture readjusting itself to the elevation of Dr. Tugwell, politics triumphant in the Post Office Department while being dhipped energetically out of the Treasury, and five stalwart secret service men leaving Washington in five different directions to assure the President a summer vacation unmarred by any disturbances.

* * *

Five Silent Men: Five large, square-built, highly able-bodied citizens of the United States with keen eyes and scarcely perceptible bulges on their hips took trains in Washington during the last 24 hours. There were no brass bands to see them off.

They were secret service men. One was headed for the Virgin Islands. Another was going to Puerto Rico. A third was bound for Panama. A fourth aimed at the remote and romantic town of Cartagena, Colombia. And the fifth began the far journey to Honolulu.

Each man was to look over the ground, make physical preparations, and have highly important interviews with local police forces. They were the Presidential advance guards. Their job was first to see that all technical arrangements are complete for Mr. Roosevelt's visits to each of these five countries.

But, second, they were responsible for his safety. The secret service men had to consult police departments about means of surrounding the President with guardians of the law, about forestalling fanatics who might attempt assassination, about watching every conceivable loophole through which anything amiss could affect the presidential visit.

The task, obviously, is a heavy one. But it is no heavier than the job of the secret service men who will actually travel with the Presidential party. Sometimes their rôle is that of a human wall between the President and the crowd. They constitute a walking, standing, or dog-trotting barricade of human beings thrusting themselves between the Chief Executive and danger.

The most experienced advance guard, Col. "Ed" Starling, who invariably precedes the President on long or short excursions, left today for Honolulu. He will probably not see the party at any point, but will always be a jump ahead of it at Hawaii, at Seattle, or Portland on the return, and all the way zig-zagging across the continent.

Colonel Starling is a master at smoothing the way, not only for the President, but for newspapermen who travel along. His particular line of secret service work is unique and he stands at the head of the advance guard profession Mr. Richard Jarvis, chief of the White House staff, takes on the subsequcnt task of guarding the President himself, and together they make an impressive pair.

* * *

"M. L." for the Tugwell Job: Dr. M. L. Wilson, farm economist and practical exponent of large-scale wheat farming, is likely to be the new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to succeed Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, now Undersecrtary.

He is at present director of Subsistence Homesteads—the vast and potent plan to combine industry with agriculture to care for stranded populations. Presumably he would wish to combine this work with his new functions if he accepts the offer. Secretary Henry A. Wallace has presumably offered the job to him, but Dr. Wilson is with the Foreign Policy Association's study committee in Cuba and has not yet been heard from.

Dr. Wilson is the man who sponsored and proved the success of large-scale wheat raising. After succeeding all too well in producing big crops he has been forced to turn around and plan for crop restriction. His new job in the Department of Agriculture may well be mostly concerned with counteracting the results of huge crops.

He was the chief author of the domestic allotment plan. But, with Mrs. Roosevelt and others of a small group, he has been intensively engaged in the subsistence homestead project. This is perhaps the farthest reaching of the New Deal experiments, and if it succeeds will have solved some of the basic social and economic problems produced by the industrial revolution in countries which have reached the limits of their physical frontiers.

* * *

Little Black List: There will be no punishing of Democratic candidates for Congress for backsliding during the past session. This news lifted a burden off the minds of several members of Congress whose votes hadn't been quite as regular as they might have been and also promised to wipe out some family bitterness which might have caused some trouble during the campaign.

The news came indirectly. House Majority Leader Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Congressional Elections Committee, announced that the committee would support all Democratic nominees.

"And that includes those in the little black book," he added. This was a list which Speaker Rainey kept during the session of all Democrats who voted against the Administration on important party measures. It was understood to have been a long list. And it caused both a lot of uneasiness and a lot of resentment.

Its existence, always referred to in whispers but never openly admitted, was considered by many an unwarranted piece of intimidation. But now all is forgiven. The Democrats will approach the election as one big, happy, smiling family in properly traditional form. The covers of the little black list are closed forever.

* * *

Where Were the Senators? There were no more bitter opponents of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill than the New England senators. In the closing days of Congress the opposition of any single one of these legislators could have killed the measure. New England, and the East, is the chief center of the big insurance companies which invest their money in such mortgages.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, for example, read a protesting telegram from the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, pointing out that this company alone had $100,000,000 invested in such mortgages. But, Mr. Walsh, like any other of the 16 Senators who ultimately voted against the bill, could have knocked the whole measure on the head by the simple expedient of saying two words, "I object," at one point of the proceedings.

Mr. Walsh did not say the words, and the rest of Congress is laughing at the New England Senators who were caught as a body "asleep at the switch." The incident is made the more extraordinary by the geographical composition of the opposition to the bill. Not a single vote was cast for the measure from any New England state, nor from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware or Virginia. In other words, not a single Atlantic coast state from Maine to Virginia gave it a vote, although it received a total of 60 affirmative votes, all told, from the agrarian parts of the country, with 16 against and 20 not voting.

It was necessary to receive unanimous consent to take up the radical farm mortgage bill in the closing days of the session. At this point any one of the 96 senators could have blocked it. As a matter of fact, Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, did object. It was after this that the New England senators were caught napping. They apparently thought the matter was all over.

What happened was, that after the Senate had read through the calendar bills once, it began over again. No friend of the John Hancock Company of Boston was there on hand the second time to block the bill. Older political hands in the Senate would have been prepared for this ruse. For the most part, however, the present New England representatives are newcomers—there is no George Moses or Henry Cabot Lodge among them. And, for that reason today the Eastern industrial section is ruefully watching the President, to see if he will sign the bill.

* * *

Army Shake-Up: Operations of the Government's $11,000,000 army supply base at Newark, N. J., where the Mercur Corporation acts as agent for the War Department, is soon to be investigated. Coming on the heels of the unanimous report of the House Military Affairs Committee, signed by Democrats, Republicans and a Farmer-Laborite, demanding immediate removal of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois as chief of the Army Air Corps, there have been a number of indications that the War Department is in for a general housecleaning.

At Newark, the Mercur Corporation has taken in $4,000,000 from customers but "only $8 in cash has actually reached the Treasury of the United States," according to the partial report submitted to the House by Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

The report states that the company admits that it paid $24,889 to Mr. O. V. Kessler, who was a senior auditor of the War Department handling its accounts. The report states that "officials of the Mercur Corporation were bound to know that they had no right to pay this money for the purpose for which it was paid, and Kessler was bound to know he had no right to receive it."

The report charges that the sum included "hush money or a virtual bribe to shut the mouth of Kessler, and through him, to shut the mouths of his superior officers, as to the conduct of the property of the Mercur Corporation."

Bridging May: According to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the New Deal has achieved a notable success in getting through the month of May without the usual seasonal declines. Regular monthly statistics issued by the Labor Department indicate that with minor exceptions economic conditions have held at or near the spring peaks, due largely to the fact that the impact of vast governmental expenditures in PWA work, etc., is just beginning to be felt on the economic system.

Factory employment actually increased one-tenth of 1 per cent over April, while pay rolls declined three-tenths of 1 per cent. Greatest source of encouragement to Miss Perkins is the increases of employment in the durable goods industries. Although not large, she notes that at last these laggards of recovery are beginning to respond to the millions the Government has been pouring into the recovery mill.

Another encouraging aspect of the economic picture was an increase of 10 per cent in employment in the building trades over April. This, Miss Perkins held, was due entirely to private initiative and was in no way the result of federal expenditures.

Taking indexes of recovery by states, Vermont was leading the list—which may or may not explain why Vermont is the only State voting against the New Deal in the current Literary Digest poll.

* * *

"Public Enemy No. 1": Posting of federal rewards for the capture of outlaws, bandits, kidnapers or other public enemies by the Department of Justice will begin shortly, following appropriation of $25,000 for this purpose passed by Congress in its closing days. The Justice Department asked for $50,000, and got $25,000 for such rewards.

It is expected that John Dillinger, notorious outlaw, will soon have a price on his head, and that the balance of the money will soon be allocated among other public enemies. At a press conference today, the Attorney-General also stated that a reduction in appropriations would probably force the department to give up the use of the armored cars. The general fund set aside was cut from $2,916,000 to $2,212,750 in the closing days.

"Two-Jobbers": In striking contrast to his colleague Postmaster-General Farley, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is determined to divorce politics from the affairs of his department. Declaring that employees "Can't work for the United States and a political party both," he called on all employees under his jurisdiction to "relinquish party offices at once."

In the meantime, Mr. Farley continues to hold down both a Cabinet job and the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, not to mention the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee. And he continues to meet questions as to when he is going to relinquish one or the other of his major jobs with an affable smile.

All this despite the fact that President Roosevelt has forced Democratic Party officials to stop practicing law here in Washington—a practice which had proved highly lucrative to many a state chairman before the President put a stop to it.

But Mr. Morgenthau, with different political ethics, has been as hard on "two jobbers" as Mr. Farley has been easy.

Already the former has forced the resignation of internal revenue agents in Detroit and Philadelphia for mixing political activity with government business. At least in the Treasury, such things don't go.

Now That They Are on a Fairly Good Road Once More

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roosevelt Cabinet Gets 21 Degrees

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 21

THE Roosevelt Cabinet has harvested a bumper crop of 21 honorary degrees this commencement season.

President Roosevelt got a Yale Doctor of Laws degree. Mrs. Roosevelt, because she could not accept all offered, took none this year. She already had two.

With five degrees of Doctor of Laws, Secretary of State Hull set the 1934 record. They were from Notre Dame, Columbia, William and Mary, George Washington, and Williams.

Secretary of Interior Ickes came second, with four of the same kind from Berea, Northwestern, Pennsylvania Military College, and Tufts.

Attorney-General Cummings and Postmaster-General Farley got three apiece.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins each received two, while lone degrees came to Secretary of War Dern and Secretary of Commerce Roper.

German Excursion Ship Hits Rocks, Four Fatalities

STAVANGER, Norway, June 21—(AP)—The excursion steamer Dresden, carrying 1000 German National Socialists, on a holiday jaunt, was knifed by a rock last night in the shallow Hardanger Fjord, with four fatalities.

The Dresden, 14,000-ton ship of the North German Lloyd Line, was still around today, slowly heeling over. A few members of the crew remained aboard. Salvage steamers were alongside and their experts said they might be able to get the steamer off the island on which she was beached after striking the rock.

Rebuilt Shoes Donated To Needy Chicago Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Seventy-five pairs of shoes—some new, some old—brightend the hearts of as many women who were greatly in need of footwear at the Women's Emergency Lodge of the Salvation Army here.

The shoes were collected for the women by members of the Chicago Kiwanis Club. Old shoes were put in repair and serviceable condition by one of the Kiwanians and the entire lot was distributed among many women who had not had a new pair of shoes for several years, according to Maj. Esther Ahnstrom, superintendent of the lodge.

Atlanta Once Marthasville

The city of Atlanta, Ga., at first was named Marthasville in honor of Martha Lumpkin, daughter of an early governor.

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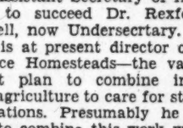
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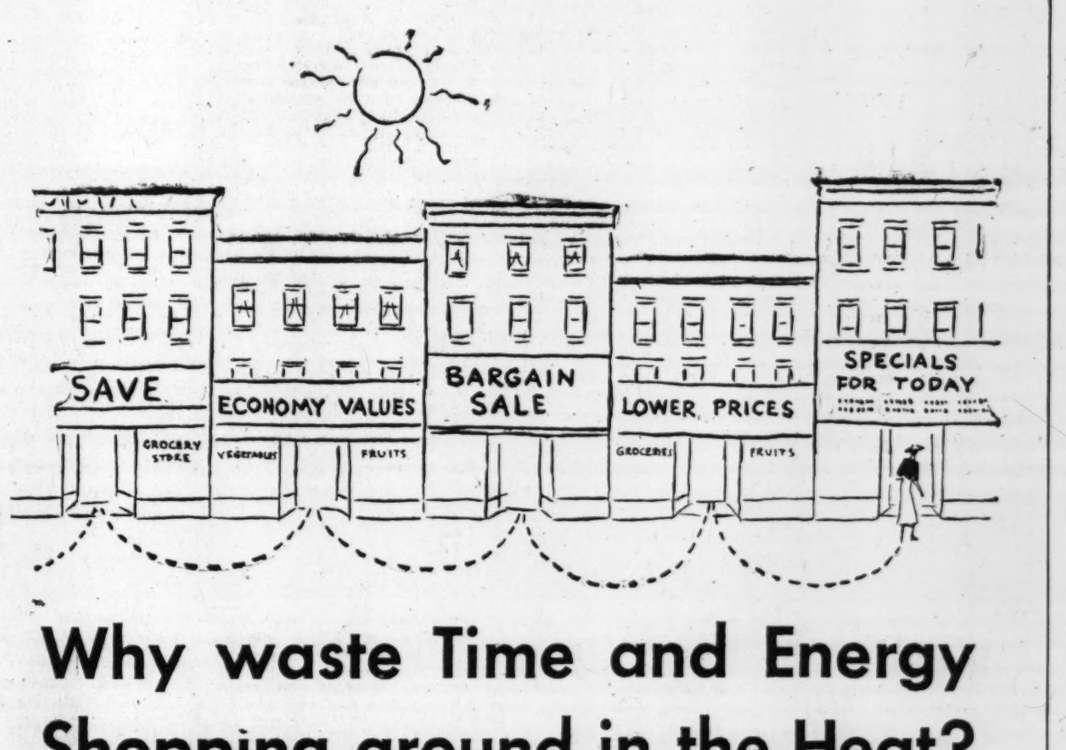

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Franco-Italian Naval Rivalry Looms in London Background; Fight on Arms Pushed by U. S.

Naval Talks in London and Control Plan at Geneva Lead Attack

Accord in Mediterranean Vital to Success of 1935 Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

battleships, cruisers, etc. But the main task is for Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis to list the chief naval problems, and see whether they can be usefully discussed at a full-dress conference next year, when and where. Sample questions are:

1. Shall the "ratio" method of limitation be continued in the face of Japan's new demands?
2. Is there any alternative method, such as joint agreement that each power shall be permitted regardless of ratios to fill its naval needs, up to a specified quantity.
3. Should England, America, or both, aim to present a concrete program to the Conference, such as flat extension of the Washington and London agreements?
4. Are there potential concessions and adjustments that can be made which would be likely to satisfy Japan?
5. What adjustments can England and America make of their own naval differences?

And so on, through an almost endless list.

Both the British and American negotiators are carefully keeping Mr. Matsudaira informed of the course of their talks, in an attempt to avoid the impression of an Anglo-American front against Japan. The Japanese spokesman, on the other hand, is holding aloof, making no statements or suggestions of policy. It appears that Japan is searching the portfolios of the other powers to the bottom before bringing forth its own concrete ideas.

Compared with this thorny and delicate discussion, the plan to control arms and munitions just presented at Geneva is simple and promising. Based on extreme flexibility, yet with a number of teeth contained in its provisos, the plan requires:

1. That each government should license all manufacturers of armament within its borders.
2. That a license be issued for every order of arms or munitions this manufacturer wishes to fabricate.
3. That another license be issued by the exporting government when the product is for sale abroad.
4. That another license be issued by the importing government as well.
5. That all these licenses, together with full information about all transactions, be sent without delay to a central clearing house at Geneva.
6. That an international board of inspection make normal and regular tours of all manufacturing countries, checking up on orders, sales, and the working of the licensing system, but not on processes, which will remain national secrets.

Under this framework, the world can learn for the first time exactly what arms and munitions are being manufactured and sold.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Looming in the background of the preliminary discussions which are now going on in London on the subject of the 1935 Naval Conference lies a big and rather dubious question mark—What about the Mediterranean rivalry between France and Italy?

It is impossible for the three major naval powers—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—to ignore this rivalry. Already it has led Italy to announce its intention of building two leviathans of war, each apparently of 35,000 tons. The money has been provided for. By the time the Washington Treaty expires, Italy, if it builds these two sea monsters (which under the Treaty it has every right to do) will have by far the most powerful vessels afloat. Not merely France but Great Britain, the United States and Japan must all be interested therefore in Signor Mussolini's announcement of Italy's intentions made before a loudly cheering Parliament on May 26.

The Duce's standpoint, reiterated again and again, is that Italy's main trade routes are over the sea. The Alps, he considers, are more a barrier than an avenue for commerce. Of Italy's 29,000,000 tons of imports, no less than 23,000,000 come by sea—mainly through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Must Equal Strength of Neighbors

In this position, says the Duce, Italy simply cannot afford to have a navy that is less powerful than its neighbors. The official formula is that Italy will disarm at sea "down to any figure not lower than that of any other European continental power" meaning of course, France.

Theoretically, however, the Fascist creed goes even further and upholds Italy's right to parity with the strongest naval power in the world. It has been openly stated that only economic and financial considerations prevent Italy from claiming this right in actual fact.

Italy is irked by having its trade routes shut in on all sides by the naval and air bases of other powers. Great Britain is at Gibraltar, Malta and astride the Suez Canal. France is at Tunis, scarcely 100 miles from Sicily. Turkey wants to refortify the Dardanelles. It is this feeling of constraint that accounts for Italy's attempts to establish a protectorate over Albania whose territory faces Italy at the narrowest point of the Adriatic. With 5300 miles of exposed coastline,—nearly three times that of France (1949 miles)—Italy feels abundantly justified in its naval demands.

Equality Set as Minimum

The least that Premier Mussolini says he will accept at the forthcoming conference is the right to equality with France. It is this fact that lies behind Italy's sudden decision to build its two new battleships. Without them the Duce goes into the conference in a tactically inferior position. With them—or at any rate with the authorization to build them—in his pocket he has something to bargain with.

In the eyes of France, the Italian attitude is motivated wholly by prestige. Surely, says France, it must be obvious to everybody that with its far-flung overseas possessions, some of which are in Africa, others in China, in the Indian Ocean and the West Indies, its naval needs must far exceed those of Italy. France must have squadrons not only in the Mediterranean, but the Atlantic, and the Far East, Paris declares, while Italy, it contends, has only the Mediterranean to consider.

German Situation Enters

Moreover, France has to look in another quarter as well as toward Italy, namely, to Germany. For a number of years after the war Germany's fleet was negligible. Then one day came the "pocket battleship"—a vessel of only 10,000 tons, but so speedy that there were only two capital ships in the world (both British) capable of catching it and so heavily armed that no 10,000-ton cruiser would stand a chance against it in a fight.

France's reply to the pocket battleship was the Dunkerque of 23,000 tons and a sister ship of the same size. France under the Washington Treaty could have built these two vessels of 35,000 tons each as Italy now proposes to do, but deliberately refrained from doing so. Now, however, Italy has replied to the Dunkerque and her sister—so far as the Washington Treaty goes, quite legitimately—with two ships of 35,000 tons.

To a considerable extent, the fate of next year's conference hangs on these two ships. If they are ever built, France will want to replace some of its present fleet with vessels of equal power; Great Britain will have to do the same or submit to inferiority in the Mediterranean. So will the United States, or surrender its claim to parity with Great Britain. And then what about Japan, with its claim to parity in the Pacific?

Signor Mussolini's demand for an extraordinary grant of 1,000,000,000 lire for naval construction therefore looks like costing the world 20 times that vast sum in the next three or four years—unless, of course, he can be induced to think again about building his two new leviathans.

Cruisers vs. Submarines

There are other ways in which Franco-Italian naval rivalry affects the major maritime powers. Italy for some years has been concentrating on developing its cruiser strength in which she now has parity in numbers with France. The latter country, on the other hand, has an overwhelming force of submarines.

Italy's latest cruisers, particularly those of the Zara class of 10,000 tons and the Condottieri class of about 5000 to 6790 tons, are among the most formidable fighting units afloat. Some of these vessels have a speed of 37 knots, which is about five knots faster than British vessels of corresponding size. As commerce or troop transport raiders they are uncatchable by any ship with heavy enough armament to engage them.

Italy has seven of these 10,000-ton cruisers. Ship for ship, they are more powerful than France's seven. By the Washington Treaty both France and Italy are allowed 10, so that their significance is not in the actual number. It is in their armament which must be equaled or surpassed by the architects of the major naval powers if the latter are to keep their supremacy.

The same applies to France's submarines which are second to none, and of which it possesses 94 with 15 building. France puts great faith in its submarines as protectors of its sea trade routes and lines of communication. There is not the slightest prospect, as things are today, that France will consent to the abolition of the submarine.

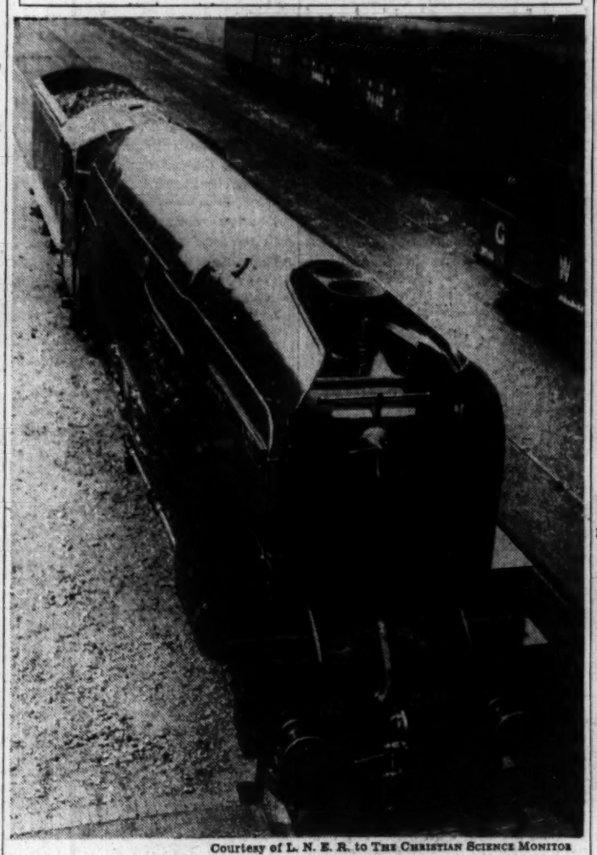
Thus the major powers may find themselves obliged by Italy to build more expensive and destructive cruisers, and by France more expensive and destructive submarines, or else give up their naval supremacy.

France and Italy, though in the second rank of naval powers, have therefore an important part to play in the 1935 conference. Their refusal to sign the London Naval Treaty of 1930 made it necessary for Great Britain to insert an "escape" clause in case either of these two countries should decide to make us of its full rights under the Washington Treaty.

What will they do in 1935? France, the Quai d'Orsay has hinted, would like to attend the conference merely as an "observer," if Italy would do the same. The Quai d'Orsay claims to have been assured privately that if Premier Mussolini does not have the old Franco-Italian controversy dragged into the limelight, he will let the claim to equality go by default. But can the major powers leave it at that?

One uncertain factor in the situation is the move that has been going on recently toward a Franco-Italian rapprochement. Both these countries are suspicious of Germany. Neither wants to see the absorption of Austria in the Third Reich. If this common interest were to lead to a pact of friendship, the naval rivalry might be forgotten. They could then keep their naval tonnage down by mutual agreement. This would have an important bearing on the discussions—provided there was no change of attitude toward Great Britain which would involve the latter in heavily reinforcing its Mediterranean fleet.

Iron Cock o' the North



Courtesy of L. N. E. R. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Britain's Newest Locomotive
The Last Word in Railroad Streamlining.

The Cock o' the North, the most powerful passenger locomotive in the British Isles, has just been completed at the Doncaster Works for the run between Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Carlisle. The accompanying view shows the streamlined engine, which is of the 2-8-2 type, with three cylinders fitted with poppet valves, and a double chimney. In front of the stacks is a new type of whistle. The engine has a boiler pressure of 220 pounds to the square inch.

Demand of Japan For Naval Parity Opposed by Pratt

American Admiral Finds No Justification for Increase in Arms

Japan's anticipated demand for naval equality with the United States and Britain is without justification, according to Admiral William V. Pratt, U. S. N., retired. Admiral Pratt, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, expresses a view which in diplomatic circles is interpreted as not unrelated to official Washington's position on this moot issue, expected to come before the 1935 disarmament conference.

Concluding his article with the notation: "But if the ship sinks, the readjustment period should find those with identic interests in the same lifeboat," Admiral Pratt implies the need for British-American naval agreement to forestall Japanese aggression.

Japan's claims for an actual increase in its naval ratio, Admiral Pratt declares, "will not further the purposes of peace . . . it must find other reasons than equality and security."

Japan's Claims Criticized

Its claims are justified, he says, neither on the grounds of national income nor the need for territorial protection. Baron Kato, at the second plenary session of the Washington Conference, he recalls, assured the other powers that "Japan is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures," and admitted that "Japan has never claimed nor had any intention of claiming to have a naval establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British Empire."

Japan has, however, he notes, a just claim to equality in treatment in other respects "and until that claim is recognized there will remain a feeling of tension."

Discussing more generally the problem involved Admiral Pratt writes that he thinks "men and their attitudes toward each other will count for more at the 1935 naval conference than any logical presentation of the facts."

Himself a technician by profession, Admiral Pratt emphasizes that the really vital problems to confront the conference, and now confronting those engaged in preliminary talks in London, are definitely political, not technical.

"The greatest divergence in technical views," he writes, "is found between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, yet we three are the only ones to reach complete accord thus far. This in itself goes to show that the real obstacles confronting limitation of armaments are political and not technical, a fact which present world tendencies seems to verify."

Attitudes Summed Up

Summing up the attitudes of these three powers he notes that Britain wants smaller ships and more of them; the United States wants larger ships and fewer of them; Japan wants what the United States is allowed.

"There is hardly a technical difference," he adds, "which ought not to lie within the range of amicable settlement."

Political considerations he summarizes as follows: Italy insists upon the recognition of the fundamental of equality in naval strength though it is willing to agree not to build up to the standard set by France; France has not been willing to grant equality for the sake of agreement, claiming that its greater defensive necessities give it the right to a measure of greater sea power—France will not disarm unless it can be assured of security; England doesn't like being bound by terms which place it at a disadvantage with regard to others who will not come to terms—it says limitation by example is a mistake; the United States has thought it a fine gesture not to build up to quotas, then has found the course the wrong one and been forced to repair the damage; Japan wants equality and security—and an increase in the naval ratio assigned it.

Must Cut Land Armaments

Contrasting the coming conference with the Washington talks in 1921-22, he notes today a tone of "dissatisfaction."

"In the face of this," he says, "and after the unsuccessful efforts at Geneva, where the League of Nations has failed to accomplish much in the way of disarmament, what nation will have the desire or temerity to put forth a proposal for further limitation of naval armament?"

No progress in naval disarmament can be made, he says, while military nations refuse to slice land armaments.

Sea power, he concludes, is willing to concede more in order to come to terms. But the time has arrived, he indicates, "as will be evident in 1935, when sea power will make no more concessions unless these are met by equal concessions on the part of land power." Failure of military and air power to enter discussions on the same basis as sea power, he declares, will ultimately mean a return to the old process of balance of power.

Meanwhile, he says, if the world is actually on the road out of the depression, this fact will do much to soften the present harsh political atmosphere and bring to the next conference "a spirit of greater optimism."

Men Get Last Word —At a Spelling Bee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Talladega, Ala.

TALLADEGA men got in the last word here recently when they defeated the women in a public spelling match sponsored by the Junior Welfare League.

The last word was spelled correctly by Mr. W. B. Hardegree, former high school principal. Mr. Ed B. Henry, power company lighting expert, and Mr. Hardegree remained standing after the last woman contestant had been seated for misspelling.

Fifty men and women participated. A large audience witnessed the match, the second "spellathon" sponsored by the local charity organization.

Papuan 'Side Shows' Prove Strain On Woman Entomologist's Rations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Most voyagers into the wilds of Papua try to avoid insects and snakes, but Miss L. E. Cheeseman of the British Museum, who returned to Sydney after a year of lone-handed study there, actually collected them. Small, wiry, and with a keen eye, Miss Cheeseman regarded her adventure as "just nothing." She enjoyed a real entomologist's holiday.

"With native carriers," she said, "I camped in the bush and in the mountains, and seldom saw another white person during the whole year."

With her nets and traps, Miss Cheeseman penetrated 116 miles inland, and secured 42,000 insects, 15 different varieties of frogs, and several species of snakes. She literally chased the insects above the clouds, climbing 9000 feet up a mountain, through a layer of clouds, in which, to her dismay, not a single insect was lurking. A little higher she found herself above the layer and below another, and between the two were insects of all varieties.

The natives engaged in ceremonicus dancing strenuously, staging "shows" at frequent intervals. They gathered in crowds, and on such occasions ate up all the available food. Twice Miss Cheeseman was affected by this custom, and found herself so short of food that she had to live on sweet potatoes for three weeks on each occasion.

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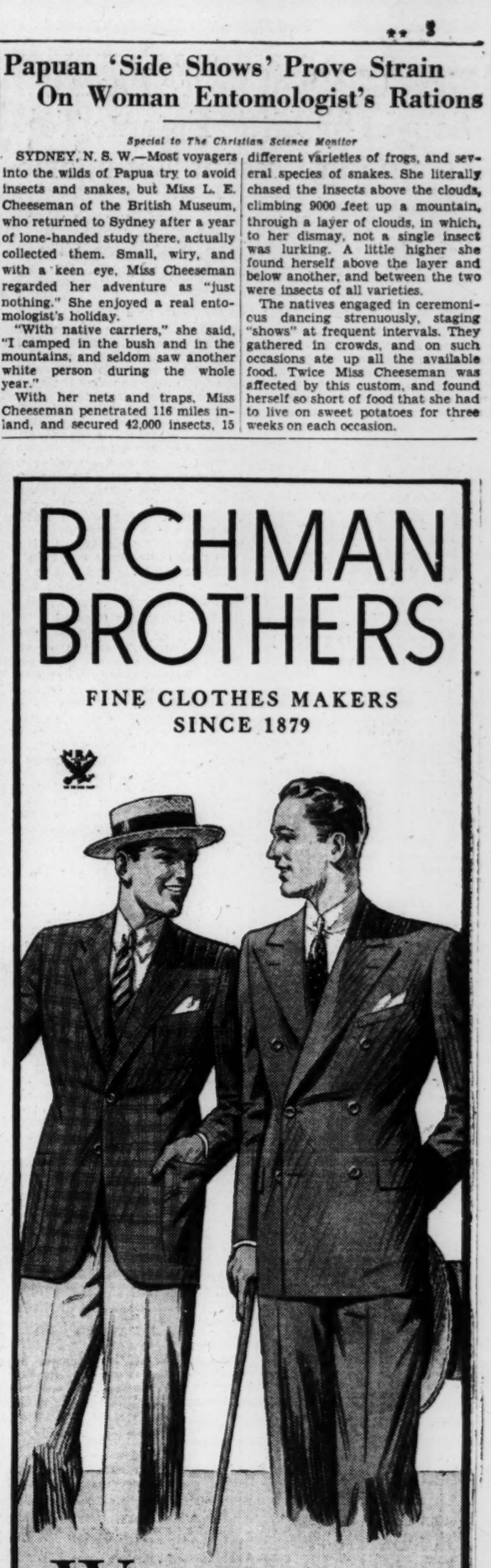

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Giant Chain of Peace Pacts Sought by Little Entente To Maintain Present Boundaries

Hungary's Premier Brings More Radical Combination by Declaring Treaty Revision Must Precede Trade Relations; Barthou Acclaimed in Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 21—Peace through security was the chief note in the communiqué which Mr. Nicholas Titulescu read to representatives of the world press at the close of the three-day conference of the permanent Council of the Little Entente, just held here.

And this security is to be sought by means of a giant system of guarantee pacts which is to stretch across northern Europe as a huge chain from Paris to Moscow and another across southern Europe with the Mediterranean states forming the links in the chain.

Gömbös Speaks Out

Just before the Little Entente Council began its session, Mr. Julius de Gömbös made a speech in the Hungarian city of Soprony in which he declared that Hungary could not reëstablish commercial relations with the Little Entente unless those three countries first agreed to radical treaty revision. This categorical statement produced strong anti-revisionist sentiments from the Little Entente ministers here.

This feature of the meeting was still more accentuated by the arrival here of M. Louis Barthou, who was enthusiastically acclaimed by the Roumanian people at all stations through which he passed.

Mr. Titulescu declared that not one foot of territory could be returned to Hungary and that any attempt to change boundaries would mean war.

Hapsburgs Opposed

Among the points contained in the official communiqué was the unanimous decision that the three Little Entente states would take all necessary measures to prevent return of the Hapsburgs to Austria in any form whatsoever. It was also stated that because of Hungary's unfriendly attitude it would be impossible to establish better economic relations with that country.

It was also disclosed that last Saturday the Kings of Roumania and Yugoslavia ratified the Balkan pact concluded at Athens in February.

Unity

Generally speaking, a large degree of unity among the three Little Entente states was manifested and this was accentuated by Yugoslavia ratifying the Balkan pact. On the other hand Yugoslavia refuses to reëstablish normal relations with Soviet Russia and so caused some rift in the unity of the Little Entente front.

Much doubt is expressed here regarding the relations of the Little Entente to Poland because of Warsaw's improved relations with Germany. Yugoslavia, too, is developing a friendlier attitude toward Germany and is said not to favor the Franco-Italian rapprochement which might increase Italian influence in the Balkans. It is also pointed out that many Roumanians oppose the Titulescu policy of rapprochement with Russia and his participation in what is considered France's plan to encircle Germany.

Today M. Barthou is being honored by a special sitting of Parliament, a brilliant series of banquets, receptions and meetings at which Franco-Roumanian unity and mutual devotion are being demonstrated.

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Farm Debtors See Hope Rise Over Horizon

(Continued from Page 1)

alone should have the benefit of the moratorium rather than the city home owner with a mortgage, under like circumstances. Mr. Shipstead replied that he thought relief for these classes "is coming anyway—and the sooner it comes the better if we are to avoid wholesale bankruptcy and chaos."

The radical feature of the Frazier-Lemke bill which carries it farther than any recent bankruptcy bills yet passed dealing with railroads, municipalities and corporations, is that removing the necessity of gaining the consent of creditors in putting provisions into effect. The other bills provided easier adjustment of indebtedness, provided a majority of creditors gave their consent. They even carried the innovation that if the majority of creditors were agreed they could impose their agreement on a recalcitrant minority. This was a decided change.

But the new bill goes much further. If a farmer-debtor is not satisfied with the compromise agreement offered by a majority of his creditors he can get the benefit of the law anyway. He can have his farm appraised by the agent of a federal court "at its then fair and reasonable price, not necessarily the market value" and then, if his creditors refuse to accept this appraisal and the exceedingly lenient terms for paying off the debt provided, he can be declared a bankrupt and stay on the farm for five years, anyway.

This is the striking feature of the new act. During the five years he need pay only a "reasonable" rental annually, fixed by the court; and after five years if he sees fit to pay the appraised value he may charge off in the final bill the rent that he has paid meanwhile. Interest is reduced to 1 per cent.

Constitutionality Questioned

What farmer-debtor is going to continue paying 6 per cent, or even 5 per cent or 4 per cent, if he can get these easier terms? Naturally, the constitutionality of the measure is open to grave doubts. Certainly it will be tested quickly if the President signs it.

The stakes involved are vast. The farm mortgage debt of America is $8,500,000,000 and total farm indebtedness is $13,000,000,000—a sum bigger than the debt owed the United States by the allied countries. One effect of the bill might be to damage farm credit materially. Again what happens to the big insurance companies? Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts in the debate on the bill said that the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston alone holds $100,000,000 worth of farm mortgages involved.

Mr. Roosevelt has sent the measure to the Attorney-General for an opinion and to the farm-credit agencies of the Government for careful study. The Administration has heretofore always opposed the measure—those who have criticized the Administration for "radical" legislation now have a sample of the legislation Congress passes when it is left to its own direction!

Take it all and all, the Frazier-Lemke Act is by far the most important single problem immediately facing the President and the country.

Girl Scouts to Serve Flapjacks in Europe

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—With a recipe for buckwheat cakes, American style, four Girl Scouts sailed yesterday in the liner Manhattan for the annual international Girl Scout encampment at Adelboden, Switz. They wore woods green scout dresses and hats. A troop of New York Girl Scouts saw them off.

Ahead of them are two weeks in Switzerland, three days in Paris and three in London before they return to the United States. They are Margaret Davis, 17, of San Mateo, Calif., Marguerite Manion, 19, of Firth, Idaho, Martha Harrison, 17, of Seattle, and Mary Elizabeth Stone, 17, of Harrisburg, Penna. They will cook buckwheat cakes as their contribution to an international Girl Scout dinner. They took maple syrup and popcorn with them. They were accompanied by Mrs. H. L. F. Locke of Hartford, Conn., chaperone, and Betty de Esterre, of Kingston, Ont., a Canadian Girl Guide.

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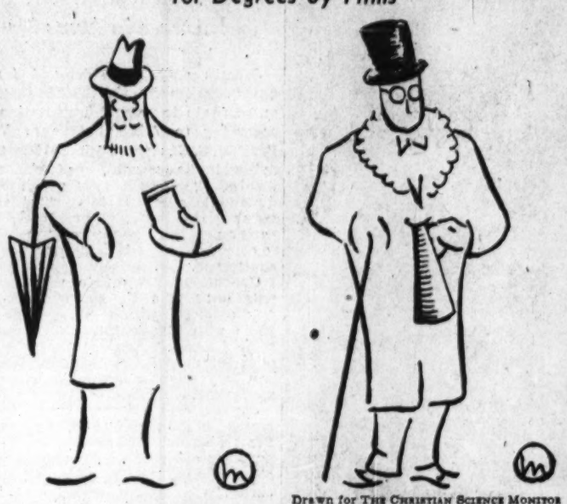

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lecture Platform to Megaphone

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

Visions of a Rolls-Royce, spats and an astrakhan coat, instead of the current bicycle and mackintosh, are now being conjured up by many British college dons. For Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, recently prophesied that in the near future history professors will become movie producers.

"We shall ask them," Mr. Ramsbothom declared, "not for books or lectures, but scenarios. I can see the time coming when every University will have, as an essential part of the equipment of its historical faculty, a film studio."

Professors have, it is said, been quick to grasp the possibilities inherent in such a scheme. For the "Magnificent Epic, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici,' from the book by Prof. Julian Postlethwaite." is expected to have a far greater influence than "Julius Cæser's British Campaign (in 3 vols. 19s. 6d. net)."

Arc Lights vs. Reading Lamps

And in their imaginations lecturers can already see the brilliance of the arc-lights instead of the shaded bulbs of the study, and they can hear the warm commendation "Finely produced" instead of the rather cold "Very interesting, but are you sure it was not 956 B. C.?"

History students may welcome the change as much as professors. For many mysteries will have to be cleared up irrevocably before some historical scenarios can be written. Students will at last find out exactly what the housewife said when Alfred burned the cakes—unless she was speechless. They will discover what King John did when all his baggage was lost in the Wash. They will re-catch Newton's words when the apple hit him on the head, and see whether gravity struck him simultaneously.

The difficulties, it is said, will lie mainly in censorship. One government might not like the rôle given their predecessors in the movie made by the opposing party, and there would either have to be a compromise or a Mickey Mouse instead. To change the film with the government might be confusing in certain mid-European states.

But, properly developed, the college movie holds another possibility in the palm of its hand, students declare. That will be the examination by movie. Each candidate will be his own film producer and scenario writer. Out-of-work actors would be glad to accept a rôle as Napoleon or George Washington.

Handwriting No Alibi

This, it is argued, would be a step forward for the examiner's point of view, for it will be impossible for the candidates to be vague. Those words and dates, scribbled judiciously as if in haste, will no longer be possible.

And examinations need not end with history, professors are declaring. They can imagine the fine situations possible with other subjects. The humor of Euclid describing a circle. The Drama of "X, the Unknown." The ludicrous comedy of plumber A filling a bath six feet by seven feet by 24 while plumber B empties it, and plumber C goes back for his tools. The pathos of Q, who has a 50-mile start, trudging the road while H whisks by in his automobile.

This latter example is held as a key point in the development of a more human angle on mathematics. For the real life drama would be more complex than a mere race. What if H's automobile refused to spark, or X thumbed a lift from a friendly truck driver?

Employment Rises In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Employment gains in Mecklenburg County have made tremendous strides under one year of the NRA, and conditions are now steadily improving, Mr. Charles Drury, county reëmployment director, stated here.

Public Works Administration projects are now taking up a large part of the slack in common labor, he said. In addition, large numbers of common laborers and domestic help are finding private employment. "A year ago this type of labor was taking anything we had to offer at any wages offered. Today employers are finding that they must offer better inducements, in a great number of cases," Mr. Drury added.

Stenographic and clerical help employment conditions are also much improved, he said. "We still have a number of good stenographers and clerical helpers, but the number is far less than it was even a few weeks ago, and we are still receiving calls for the better class of office workers," he added.

Eight Indicted in Tax Case

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21 (AP)—Eight prominent figures in the aviation industry were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of conspiracy to evade income tax of $201,225. They were: Dan W. Jones, Halsey Dunwoody and George B. Schierberg of St. Louis, and Graham B. Grosvenor, A. O. Cushny, Frederick J. King, William Dewey Loucks and Alex H. Beard of New York.

Radicals Battle Moderates In National Socialist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

industrialists who fear for their economic future when funds for existing labor creation schemes are no more at hand. Others again talk of the Reichswehr as being interested in the matter.

Rumors concerning a possible Reichswehr intervention in German politics have been heard on a number of occasions recently, and visions of Germany under a military dictatorship have been conjured up abroad. How much truth may be in such views it is impossible to measure. All that can be said with certainty is that hitherto the Reichswehr has followed its own course, avoiding all interference in international politics and concentrating upon making itself as efficient a force as possible for the defense of Germany, not of any particular political party.

Within Party

Germany's internal struggle today, as shown in Cabinet and in policy, can be resolved thus into a divergence of viewpoint not only between Conservative elements ("reactionary," according to many National Socialists), of whom Herr von Papen would be considered the representative, and the National Socialists, but also between moderate and radical elements within the ruling National Socialist Party itself.

Comparison between speeches of General Goering and Dr. Goebbels clearly indicates the former as standing for what may be described as Moderate National Socialism, which is out to consolidate the revolution of 1933, while the latter would go further and add a little more Socialism.

Application of the proposed more radical revolutionary methods will hardly bring improvement, General Goering recently stated. He added that while they were willing, if Chancellor Hitler wished, to carry through another revolution they would "suppress anybody who wants to make a revolution against the will of the leader."

General Goering, it is noted with interest, has not taken part in the present anti-criticism campaign organized by Dr. Goebbels nor in any anti-Jewish propaganda. In fact General Goering declared that one should not simply address meetings against existing discontent but should also go among the people and find the reason for its existence.

Latent Struggle

There has long been a latent struggle for control of Germany's political policy, it is admitted on all hands, but that it will openly amount to anything in the immediate future is doubted by the most reliable observers. A long list of causes of discontent—for example in ecclesiastical affairs, in both Protestant and Roman Catholic circles, in the Jewish question, among Storm Troopers, etc.—all might be taken as evidence of catastrophe.

But some people are apt to forget that power is actually in the hands of the National Socialists and that, apart from the Reichswehr, there appears today no active unit which could act against them.

It must be said that foreign commentators on German events are prone to interpret according to their own experience—which often comes from democratic countries—and unconsciously, therefore, they sometimes make the wish father to the thought.

Germany today is a country where control of the press and other public organs of expression is such that Germans here at home know far less of what's going on in their own country than do foreigners. There is discontent, as has been said, among many sections of the population, for very different reasons. But whether malcontents could, under existing circumstances, succeed in achieving anything concrete or whether it is even wanted to make a change (which might mean that something worse would follow) is an open question today.

The shrewdest observers hold that National Socialist Germany will stand or fall more because of the economists than the political developments in near future. Can it continue its existing labor creation program? Can it save Germany from devaluation of the mark? Or workers from an even lower wage level than that at present—are fundamental questions which will decide whether the National Socialists are to continue in office. It is fear of the consequence of failure in regard to these questions which may react catastrophically in Germany's politics of tomorrow.

That Vice Chancellor von Papen's Marburg speech indicated more than an individual viewpoint is clear from later information within informed circles here today. The speech had been written some time before it was delivered. The Vice-Chancellor received a large number of congratulatory telegrams in the past few days, including, it is reported, one from President von Hindenburg from Neudeck, his country seat. This is evidence, that Herr von Papen expressed a viewpoint widely held.

Such criticism as one hears today is directed not against Herr Hitler, but against local National Socialist leaders, whose actions are often unfortunate from the viewpoint of national development, especially as to Germany's relations with other countries.

For Chancellor Hitler, according to many observers, the time will soon come, if not already here, when he must indicate clearly to the radical elements in his own party that, as he has so often said in speeches, the day of revolution is over and now evolution must finish off this work. Those who imagine that the National Socialist system is breaking up forget how much that is essentially German is to be found in the Hitler régime. Others who look deeper and see here the struggle between freedom and regimentation of thought in all spheres of human activity are probably nearer the truth.

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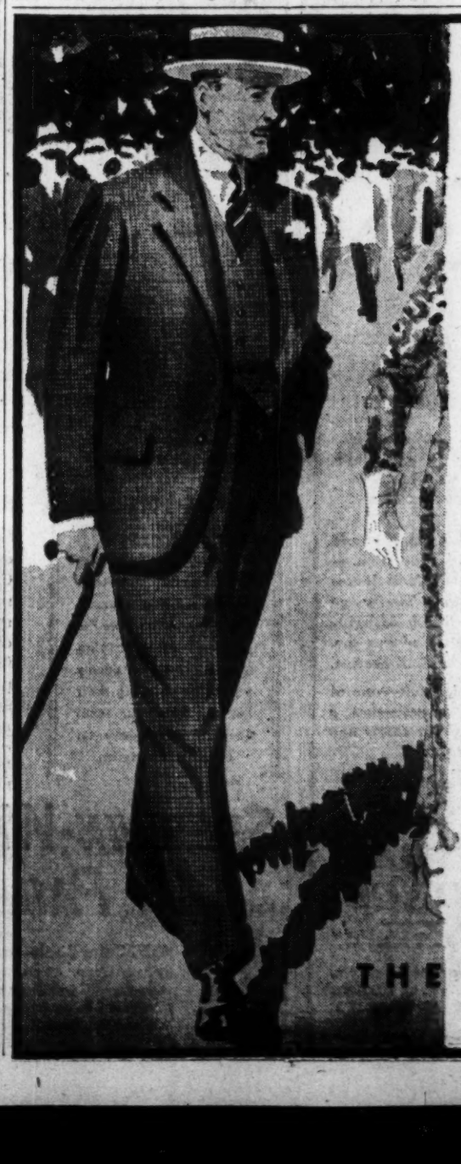

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German and French Air Lines Seek South American Trade; Challenge Present 'Monopoly'

Agreement Reached on Semi-Weekly Mail Service to Principal Cities—Competition Expected to Stimulate Northern Business Efforts

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pan American Airway's virtual monopoly of inter-American travel is to be contested vigorously. Information from European capitals discloses that German and French groups have framed an "airway agreement" aimed at South American trade.

To North American commercial interests who have come to regard certain South American trade centers as particularly theirs, because of the ease which air service has made for frequent contacts, this information may on first reading suggest serious misgivings.

But to persons more widely informed on the commercial potentialities in the south, and to those who have noted the firm grip that Great Britain holds upon Argentina, the German and French agreement will not occasion surprise. In fact, the possibility of Italy inaugurating a similar program has not escaped consideration.

Room for Varied Transport

The idea of any considerable amount of goods being transported through the air may be forgotten for the moment. Steamship service and an international railroad (should it ever be constructed) will handle cargoes for years to follow. The great value of the airplane has been and will continue to be the elimination of long hours between nations and the opportunity for frequent business contacts.

At the moment completed details of the Franco-German plans are not procurable. However, it is of interest to note that the "agreement" has settled upon a semi-weekly air-mail service to and from the principal South American cities. Briefly, these cities are Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile; Lima, Peru; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Barranquilla, Colombia, and Caracas, Venezuela.

South America's potentialities in raw materials are known the world over. There are the nitrate mines of Chile, the tin mines of Bolivia, the tobacco fields of Brazil and Colombia, the wheat and cattle lands of Argentina, the oil wells of Venezuela, and the various fruit plantations throughout the area.

Thus far the United States has monopolized, except in Argentina, a lucrative trade with the southern republics. Generally speaking these republics have produced what northern manufacturers have required, and have required what northern manufacturers have produced. They are called the "economic complement for the United States." They are deemed "indispensable" for the north. Figures are offered to prove that without an adequate outlet for surplus manufactured materials the United States would fail in an effort to rehabilitate itself.

For the contention that an adequate outlet is essential there need be no argument. But that the north would go bankrupt without a South American market is seriously to be doubted. Commercial relations with Europe tend to disprove the idea. Such relations, however, do not subtract from the value of South American trade, or the seriousness of the competition from the Germans and French through speedy air-line service.

Effects of Competition

Pan American Airway lines today skirt the east coast of South America, cross the Andes into Chile and return via the west coast to the United States. It is a well-built, carefully operated and generally profitable organization. Consequently, no blame must be attached to the company for the proposed German and French competition.

Such competition was certain, as every far-sighted individual realized. And it may not be without good effect. It is bound to intensify northern efforts for trade. Presumably it will hasten an inter-American revision of tariff, treaty, and credits. And not unlikely it might provide the impetus needed partially to dispel the misunderstanding which had steadily mounted during the last few decades between the United States and the south. Should this happen the German-French "air agreement" would be classed as an unintentional gift to Pan America.

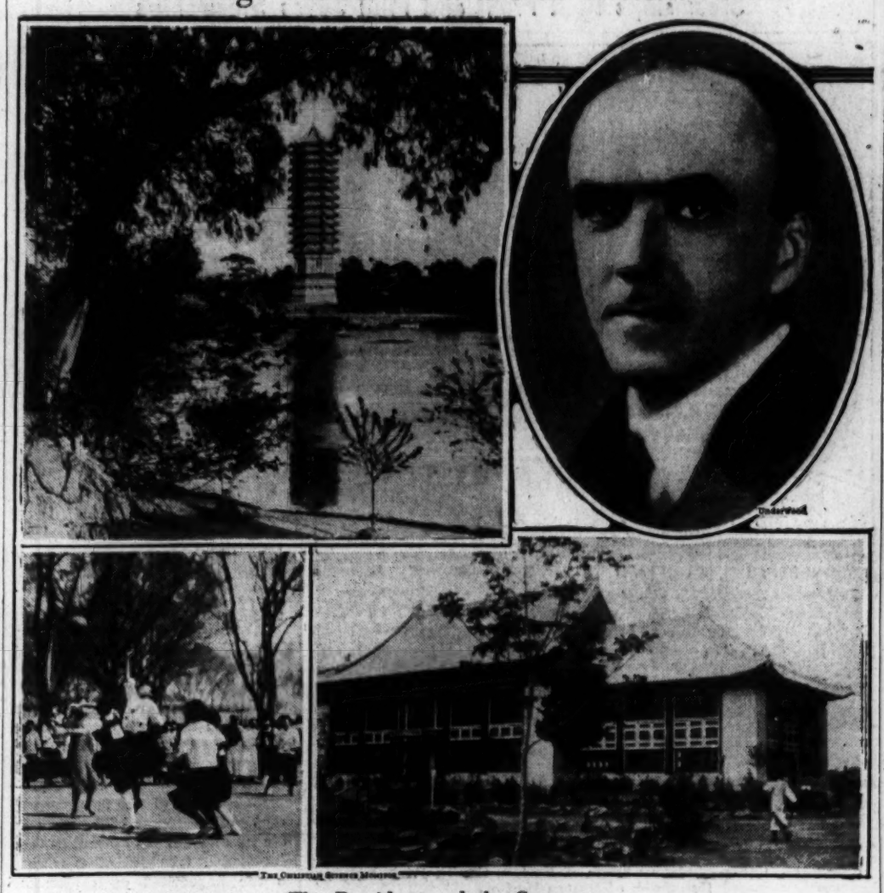
TVA Gives Work to 8500 At Muscle Shoals Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—The Tennessee Valley Authority now has 8500 persons on its pay roll, according to Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman. Approximately 4000 are employed in the Norris Dam area, including Knoxville; 2000 are clearing reservoirs, and 2500 are employed on the Wheeler Dam, Wilson Dam nitrate plants and transmission lines in the Muscle Shoals area.

With preliminary work under way for four additional dams in the Tennessee Valley, much of the unemployment slack caused by shutting down of CWA projects in the territory is being taken up by TVA construction.

Yenching—Modern Culture in Ancient Mold



The President and the Campus

Upper Left—Water Tower Pagoda. Upper Right—Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University Since Its Founding in 1917. Lower Left—Chinese Girls Playing Basketball on the Athletic Field. Lower Right—Administration Building, Showing Oriental Architecture.

Yenching University Launches Drive for Endowment Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—A campaign to raise a $1,000,000 endowment fund for Yenching University is under way throughout the nation. Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Minister of Finance and chairman of the board of managers of the university, is directing the drive.

Yenching was established in 1917 upon the amalgamation of four different institutions, the North Chinese College, the Hui Wen University, the Peking Women's College and the Theological Seminary, all founded by American missions. It has a board of trustees in the United States. Being registered with the Chinese Ministry of Education and chartered under the laws of the State of New York, it confers the degree of bachelor in the arts, natural sciences and divinity, as well as a master's degree in arts and sciences.

Due to economic conditions in the United States, which have affected the income of the university, Yenching in seeking an endowment fund to help stabilize its financial foundation and meet its expanding needs and increasing opportunities.

Representing one of the best equipped and complete institutions of higher learning in China, Yenching is composed of three colleges, arts and letters, natural sciences and public affairs, besides a graduate study division, a school of religion, a research school of Chinese studies and a women's college. Yenching is coeducational.

Because of its extensive connections with the various American missions and cultural and educational institutions Yenching is probably the best-known Chinese university in the United States. Among the missions that have been helping Yenching are Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational. The Rockefeller Foundation has associated itself with the work of the college of natural sciences, Harvard University with the research school of Chinese studies, Princeton with the school of social sciences, the University of Missouri with the department of journalism and Wellesley College with the women's college at Yenching.

The moving spirit of the university has been and is Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of the university ever since its founding. Born of missionary parents in Hangchow, Dr. Stuart represents the happy combination of the best of both Eastern and Western civilizations. He understands the Chinese and speaks the Chinese language with a fluency and precision that are the envy of many a Chinese. It is said of him that if his speeches in Chinese were to be taken down verbatim, they would make good Chinese prose.

Roofed with sloping tile and decorated with red pillars and intricately pointed eaves, Yenching's buildings are modeled after the Chinese palaces; but they are built of concrete and equipped with modern conveniences and their interiors represent the most advanced Western thought in school construction. The most distinguishing landmark on the campus is the water tower which, otherwise a commonplace reservoir, is shaped in the form of a famous Chinese pagoda.

The Yenching faculty is decidedly international in make-up. With Chinese and Americans predominant, it includes Swiss, Danes, Germans, Scots, Irish, Canadians and Australians. The student body, too, has an international flavor, having within it members from the United States, Canada and Europe.

Measure of Time

The accepted standard of time measurement is the period of the earth's rotation on its axis.

Montreal to Open Doors For Meeting of Librarians

Trend of Changing Times in Relation to Books to Be Reviewed in June 25-30 Sessions; Allied Associations to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The general sessions of the American Library Association will open Monday evening, June 25, in St. James United Church, where Dean C. F. Martin of the McGill University medical faculty will welcome the delegates. The welcome will be followed by the address of the president, Miss Gratia A. Countryman of the Minneapolis Public Library.

The second general session will be held June 27, when Mr. Louis Wilson, first vice-president, will preside. Trends in government will be discussed by Mr. Thomas H. Reed, professor of political science, University of Michigan; trends in social conditions will be discussed by Miss Helen G. Fraser, director of the Fraser Valley Demonstration Library, and trends in education by Mr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

The third general session is scheduled for the morning of June 29, when new library responsibilities, in the light of trends discussed at the second general session, will be the general subject Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Knoxville, Tenn., will give the introductory summary of significant trends, and Miss Jennie M. Flexner of the New York City Library, will talk on books in relation to significant trends.

In addition to these four general sessions there will be a number of other important meetings of affiliated organizations. The American Association of Library Schools, of which the McGill Library School is the only accredited member in Canada, will hold its annual meeting June 23, in the McGill Library.

The council of the American Library Association will hold its meetings at the Windsor Hotel, beginning Monday, June 25. Among the leading speakers will be Mr. Carl L. Cannon of Yale University Library, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and Miss Bessie H. Carrick of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries will open June 25 in the Mount Royal Hotel where addresses of welcome will be given by Hon. Andre Fauteux, batonnier of the Montreal Bar, and Mr. Charles M. Holt, chairman of the library committee of the Montreal Bar Association.

The American Library Institute will meet on June 26. The art reference round table will take place on June 28 at the Art Association of Montreal.

Other association meetings will include a gathering of Canadian librarians in the Windsor Hotel, where Sir Robert Falconer will speak on the university library of the future.

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Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 5) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year)—Single, $6. up; double, $5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 28-Sept. 7)—Single, $7. up; double, $5.50 up p.p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 30-Sept. 4)—for single, $8. up; double, $7. up, person.

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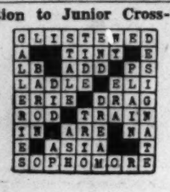

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He knows that the gasoline and oil he sells—Socony Mobilgas and Mobiloil—are the best that can be made. And he takes pride in giving service that's just as satisfying to his customers, just as much above the average.

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JUST FILLING THE RADIATOR? Not by a long shot! He's inspecting your tires, too—making sure they're all properly inflated. If he finds one that's soft, he'll ask you to pull up to the air hose so that he can inflate it for you.

SOCONY Mobilgas
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Hope for Union Station Revives

Newsboys Protest NRA Limits

Armistice Taken in City Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

channel. It already has an application before the Commission for full time on 830 kilocycles and requesting a power of 5000 watts. KOA, owned by the General Electric, operated by the National Broadcasting Company, will object on the ground of interference that would be caused by another station on the same channel and comparatively close geographically.

Miscellaneous

Longest Day

Twilight League baseball players, playing until dark today, will know that they cannot play any later this year, must start earlier to get in as long a game as tonight's—for the longest day of the year is here.

June 21 marks the official end of spring and beginning of summer. The exact time of the change of seasons will be at 10:48 p. m. If the weather continues clear there will have been 15 hours and 14 minutes of continuous sunlight.

Four More Bubblers

It was hot a few days ago. In Kincaide park, South Quincy, 200 children stood in line. No free ice cream awaited them. They merely hoped for a turn at the lone bubbling fountain for a drink of water.

Park Commissioner Yrjo Matson is a warm-hearted man. He was stirred by the scene. He stirred himself further, and before he got through a giant horse trough had been found, abandoned in a barn. Made of granite, it weighed two tons. But it was not very far from Kincaide Park.

Today the commissioner's office is on a particular job which brings smiles to all the workers. A huge old-fashioned horse trough is down on blueprints. Draftsmen are drawing in four bubblers. Soon a thoroughly scoured trough, with four shiny new fountains, will augment the lone bubbler of Kincaide Park.

Surprised Judge

Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau and his court sat with amazed expressions yesterday afternoon. The jury out deliberating in a case against a man charged with burning two buildings had sent out word they would like to ask the court a question.

Smilingly, the judge, expecting some usual legal question, acceded. In filed the jury. Then they presented the following question:

"May we return a verdict on any and all counts against a person or persons not mentioned in the indictment?"

Recovering from his momentary surprise, the judge hastened to point out that only the man on trial could be considered by the jury.

Norma Millen Trial

Discontinuing Coverage

The State today speeded its case against Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, being tried as an accessory after the fact of murder and robbery in connection with the Needham Trust Company holdup. Mrs. Millen's husband Murton Millen, with his brother Irving, and Abraham Faber, convicted of the crime, await formal pronouncement of the mandatory death sentence. With the prosecution expected to rest late today or early tomorrow and the defense scheduled to require three or four days, the case may go to the jury by the middle of next week.

As the trial of Mrs. Millen lacks the broad social significance which made the trial of her husband and the others a matter of public importance, The Christian Science Monitor will publish no further information on this phase of the case until a verdict is rendered.

Open-Air Concert

Music in Brookline

Tonight brings the first concert in the fourth annual series of musical programs held at the Dean Road Playground in Brookline. This evening the music of D'Avino's Band, with Alphonse d'Avino conducting, will float out over the evening air.

The weather bureau says "partly cloudy tonight."

Recovery

Single-Handed Contestant

Purposeful Irving Kaplan, president of the Lynn Newsboys' Association, took a train out of South Station last night with two hopes ahead. He hoped to be able to address the national convention of Newspapers' Circulation Agents in New York. Then heading for Washington, he hoped to see General Johnson. Irving was single-handedly fighting for the newsboys, protesting against the NRA restriction which would keep newsboys under a certain age from selling papers.

His plea to the circulation agents: the code restriction will lessen the circulation of daily newspapers and decrease their merit as advertising mediums at a time when the opposite effects are needed in support of the recovery program.

To General Johnson, Irving will contend the restrictions are unfair, that the boys are exercising their intelligence and vigor to make a modest, legitimate living, at the same time learning true thrift.

Crime

Previous and Careless

Two slightly previous and careless bandits came to rob the Woburn Japanning Company this noon. They were previous because they got there half an hour ahead of the pay roll. They were careless because they wore no masks. The result is they lost the pay roll and police are hot on their trail with good descriptions.

The men entered the main office at exactly noon, brandishing revolvers, and demanded that the clerk and manager "throw them up." Told the $2500 pay roll would not be there until 12:30, the bandits ransacked the place but found nothing. Disgusted, they started to wait.

The tactful manager pointed out that the pay roll could not come by itself—it would be brought by two armed policemen. In sudden haste, the bandits drove off in a stolen car, since recovered.

At 12:30 the pay roll arrived, but no policemen. The manager passed out the pay envelopes with a twinkle in his eye.

Federal Court

Germany After Normano

Dr. Joao F. Normano, former instructor in economics at Harvard, was arrested by the United States Government on behalf of the German Government which wanted him in connection with a $700,000 Berlin bank swindle. A few weeks ago Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster ordered Dr. Normano released on the failure of the responsible officials to return him to Germany within the 60-day limit imposed by treaty between the two countries.

The court declared that the data did not show who was responsible for the delay of extradition procedure and that the court was not charged with determining that responsibility.

Today the German Government filed an expected appeal on the Brewster decision, still seeking Dr. Normano.

The former Harvard instructor's plea against extradition was that, being a Jew, he could not expect a fair trial in the Germany of Adolf Hitler.

Boston Newsboys Win National Trophy For Best Paper Salesmen

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Two newsboys of the Boston Herald-Traveler took a victory swim today in a New York hotel pool.

Yesterday, before the International Circulation Managers Association, they proved themselves the best newspaper salesmen in the United States, winning a five-team sales competition.

One of the winners, Albert Sostilio, was celebrating his fourteenth birthday. His partner, Joseph Milford, represented a busy housewife in their sales skit. Albert, in a sales talk that showed his familiarity with his paper—its editorial policy, features and news columns—succeeded in selling his "prospect."

"This is the best birthday present I ever had," he said, as he prepared to take home to his paper a 16-inch trophy, a statuette of a newspaper boy, awarded by Mr. Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to England and publisher of the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times.

The five teams represented five regions in the I. C. M. A. The winners, coached by Mr. Karl F. Hall, circulation manager of the Herald-Traveller, represented the New England Circulation Managers Association.

New Deal Upholds Rights of Majority, Farley Declares

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 20 (AP)—Postmaster-General James A. Farley described today the aims of the New Deal as the rights of the many, and assailed constitutional critics as opponents of the spirit, rather than the letter.

A speaker at the commencement exercises of the John Marshall College of Law, State Normal School, he asserted that the famous Chief Justice for whom the college is named, would have upheld the measures of the New Deal.

"I believe Marshall in his original interpretation of the relative powers of the Federal Government over those of the states," he said, "caught the spirit of the rights of the many as against the few.

"In short, I believe the aims of the New Deal are the rights of the many. To correct evils which have disturbed those rights, certain recovery measures are necessary. Under these conditions whatever is necessary to achieve the recovery of those rights to the people should, in spirit, fall under the protecting wing of the Constitution.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Budgetary Bumps

Legislation that has raised salaries, recovery that has raised prices, and optimism that has induced new projects, have all resulted in the throwing out of focus of the original state budget. Governor Ely today appeared again before the Legislature and submitted a supplementary budget, amounting to $2,842,599, in order that the final budget will give a nicely-focused picture of the debits and credits in perfect balance.

Restoration of salary cuts has cost the State about $500,000; increased departmental expenditures have added $250,000; institutional costs, $362,020; and special projects, $232,000, and miscellaneous expenditures have brought the total to $2,482,599. This amount as proposed by Governor Ely will be made up by taking $1,051,641 from the general fund and $1,430,958 from the highway fund.

Seeks Gas Tax Money

As a result of today's recommendations, the state tax for the current year, to be levied against the cities, will be $10,250,000, an increase of $1,250,000 over last year. This increase will not place such an onerous burden on the municipalities as expected, for there has been an increase of nearly $4,000,000 to be distributed among the cities from income tax revenue.

The supplementary budget brings the total budget to about $60,000,000 for the current year. All but $21,482,599 is offset by receipts. This sum must be supplied by taxation, either entirely on the cities and towns or distributed between the municipalities and the highway fund. It is urged by the Governor that the money be raised by:

A $10,250,000 state tax.

A $11,430,958 gas tax transfer from the highway fund.

Police Humpty-Dumpty

Governor Ely's so-called police unification bill passed through another scene in its checkered career today. Following its refurbishing by the Joint Judiciary Committe and its favorable report into the House, the House Ways and Means Committee today reported it favorably back into the House. Since Governor Ely spoke for the measure, it has been more charitably received on the Hill. Possibly the legislators were reminded that the Governor possesses and has used the power to reconvene the Legislature in special session. Such a summons this election year while the representatives are out mending their fences might be disastrous.

The bill as now drafted looks like the original Humpty-Dumpty that sat so proudly on the fence a few months ago. It has provided for an advisory council of police with power to recommend unified action of local forces in specified instances for a specified duration of time. It differs from the original bill mainly in that the proposed council has no power to command.

Ultimatum to Lawrence

Those on the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission are not wearing gloves. Today the Lawrence Licensing Board received a letter from the state commission threatening to dry up the city unless the number of hard liquor licenses was reduced.

The commission had been told the city had exceeded its quota of hard liquor licenses by 50 per cent. Whatever the truth of the story may be, the Lawrence authorities are under compulsion to cut the disputed licenses to 86, the statutory limit, or else only wine and malt beverages will be permitted in the city after July 1.

'Ray For Roosevelt!

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole fired his first shot of the 1934 state election campaign at Southbridge last night. But the fireworks of State Committee Chairman Maynard made more noise. Mr. Maynard pledged the Democratic organization throughout the State to the support of General Cole, regardless of Mr. Curley. General Cole made it clear that he plans to follow the New Deal. His speech was a eulogy of President Roosevelt, with a word of approval for Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson. While Mr. Curley is the original Roosevelt man in the State, it is obvious that the nominees on the state ticket are going to vie with him in saying nice things about the President, whose star is still in the ascendency, according to the Literary Digest poll.

Mr. Maynard throatily affirmed his conviction that Mr. Curley will prove a political trouper, who will finally abide by the party choice and withdraw, thus permitting the play to go heroically on.

Danger Ahead, Mr. Maynard

The expectations of Mr. Maynard that Mr. Curley will withdraw from the race for governor, do not seem destined to immediate fulfillment. Mr. Curley, beating his toscin louder than ever, opened his headquarters in the Young's Hotel Building. As he announced this fact he predicted bitter broth for Mr. Maynard, because some one or other had written him a letter promising action against Maynard on the allegation that he was using his office of Collector of Internal Revenue for political ends.

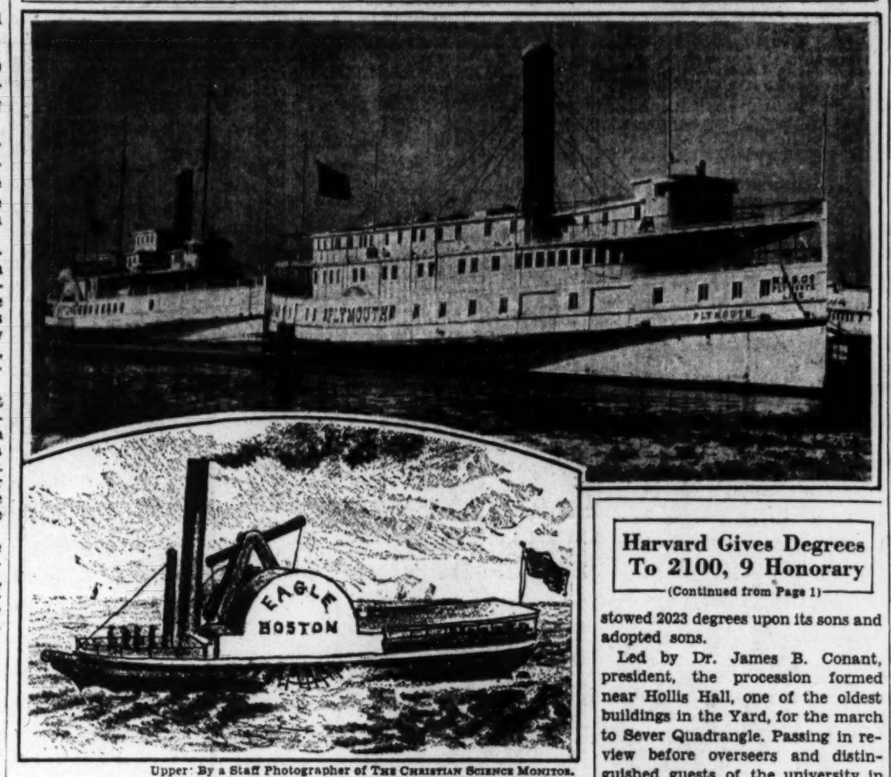
Curb on Drug Stores

The House yesterday refused to pass an order that requested the Boston Elevated Railway to pass its dividends in the interest of the taxpayers, now assessed for the maintenance of the El.

One of the innumerable bills designed to strengthen liquor administration in the state, squeezed through the House yesterday. That branch passed to be engrossed a bill providing that all sales of pure grain alcohol shall be by prescription. To some extent this is significant as the beginning of the withdrawal from the drug stores of many privileges granted them in the liquor law.

Ralph M. Blagden.

'Steamships Built Hull' and Hull Saves Steamships



Upper: By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Lower: From an Old Print

Townspeople Halt Bankruptcy

Upper—Here Are Two of the Steamships in Question, Tied Up at Nantasket. Lower—Steamer Eagle of Boston, Copied From King's Handbook of Boston Harbor.

Boston Snapshots

Statues and Steamships—Marble ladies posed in the foyer of the Keith Memorial Theater have little opportunity to see much of the outside world. They cannot even catch a glimpse of news reels inside the main auditorium. But at least they can now see the ships that carry travelers to foreign ports, for sharing the foyer with them, is a display of model liners.

The Roma has an imposing position at the head of the stairs, in full view of the bust of Mr. B. F. Keith himself. On the mezzanine the Saint John keeps company with several other vessels, while on the main floor are representative ships of the Cunard, North-German Lloyd and the Nippon Yushen Kaisha fleets. Opposite them the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway's exhibit of a streamlined train and a Yankee Clipper locomotive continues to bring comments as to the superior appearance of the latter—which spent last summer at the Chicago fair.

"Would a Woodchuck"—"Dillinger" escaped police in Newton recently. He was a woodchuck—not the notorious outlaw. He won this nickname because of frequent raids on West Newton gardens and because of his skill in slipping through the fingers of representatives of the law.

Finally, when a lady reported damage to her hollyhocks, two patrolmen arrived on the scene in the early hours of the morning. The marauder had seen uniforms before. He was not interested. Not a sign of him did they see.

After they had departed he came out of seclusion. Hearing their news from the front, Motorcycle Officer Alfred Hammell leaped upon his steel steed and sped out again, armed to the teeth. But once more the woodchuck chuckled and withdrew—this time apparently to distant parts, for as far as we have heard he is still as free as is his namesake.

Camera Club Salon—The Boston Camera Club has held two salons before, but the exhibition of pictures which opens today in the Boston Art Club, at Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, is the first international show held here. There are 275 prints exhibited by 198 contributors. They were selected from the entries of 345 contributors in all parts of the world. Hawaii and 18 foreign countries are represented. The work of 32 members of the Boston club is included.

A feature of the exhibition is a collection of 12 carbon and gum prints made by the late Horace A. Latimer, whose yachting pictures have become famous. Mr. Latimer bequeathed $15,000 to the club.

The Boston Camera Club is the second oldest in the United States. It was organized in 1881, when tintypes were still being made by some, and it was incorporated in 1886.

The First International Salon will be open each day, except Sundays, from 11 to 5, until July 3.

Tremont Reopens—The "passing show," which has occupied the stage of the Tremont—one of Boston's oldest theaters—has run all the way from Shakespearean tragedy to Vincent Youmans's "No, No, Nanette"—and has even included advertising movies offered free by a motorcar manufacturer.

It has been remodeled, redecorated and readvertised of late and Pauline Frederick, the Colburns and others have paid brief visits to it—but most of the time it has remained dark.

It is still to be dark now—at least dark enough to show movies. Tomorrow the theater opens under new management, with a continuous performance of pictures. Popular features will pay Boston return visits in the course of its programs, which will be changed three times a week. The prices will be low enough to attract shoppers who find themselves with an hour or so to spare before taking the subway home from the Boylston Street station opposite—or meeting a friend near by.

The opening program will include "Nana," with Ann Sten, "No More Women" with Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe, and a Pop-Eye cartoon.

Open Air Entertainment—The management of Paragon Park at Nantasket opened the season with a policy of free admission. But now they have decided to resume the performances of acrobats, high divers and others for which the place has been renowned. In order to do this it is necessary to return to the admission charge once more.

Feathers in Their Caps—It was a "feather in the cap" of each of the three Indians who just graduated from the Shead Memorial High School at Eastport, Maine, though, of course, in reality tribal feathers were replaced by more academical headgear. They are the first members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe to be graduated from any high school. One of them was treasurer of the class.

Fourteen Indian boys and girls have been attending the school—making the seven-mile trip by bus. Now that Bostonians and others are arriving for the summer again, though, school is over and the children may appear more like the Indians summer campers hope to meet.

Mexico Building 7000 New Schools In Six-Year-Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Not only are the relations between the United States and Mexico "very good" at this time, but Mexico has a "new deal," as well as its neighbor to the north, said Ambassador Josephus Daniels, now home on his first furlough since assuming the duties incident to his diplomatic post. He will return to Mexico City the last of June, following a two-months' stay in the United States.

Mexico's "new deal" is called the "six-year plan," Mr. Daniels explained. "Under this plan," he added, "progress in education will be greater during this period than in the last 100 years. The country plans to build 1000 new school houses the first year and every year thereafter for five years. The sixth year 2000 will be built.

"Schools, roads, irrigation and the betterment of the rural classes, including farmers, constitute the chief features of Mexico's new program.

"Great progress is being made in the improvement of labor conditions," the Ambassador continued. "Hours have been shortened and pay has been increased."

He commented on the influence of Mexican student bodies on public affairs and on the increased interest in government on the part of students.

He praised the president of the University of Mexico, Señor Gomez Mainer, comparing him with Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina. He described both as "vigorous, young and progressive," each looking for a better day in education.

College and Government Join in Study of Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Plans are being made at the University of California here for establishment of a hydraulic model basin, which will be used by the United States War Department in a study of river, beach and harbor problems.

The basin, 2 feet deep, 42 feet wide and 75 feet long, will be established on the camping site of the abandoned College Avenue swimming pool by the War Department, while the university will maintain it. Both will have its use. The first project will be the study of the mouth of the Columbia River. After the present delta has been reproduced in miniature, a study of the currents is to be made.

Harvard Gives Degrees To 2100, 9 Honorary

(Continued from Page 1)

stowed 2023 degrees upon its sons and adopted sons.

Led by Dr. James B. Conant, president, the procession formed near Hollis Hall, one of the oldest buildings in the Yard, for the march to Sever Quadrangle. Passing in review before overseers and distinguished guests of the university in front of Widener Library, the line wound its way through the elm-shaded triangles of the Yard to the improvised open assembly room bounded by Sever, Robinson and Emerson Halls.

Dr. Conant mounted the rostrum first, followed by dignitaries of state and church who took reserved places on the platform to his right, and deans of the various departments, who filled the gallery to his left. For the first time as president of Harvard University, presiding at commencement exercises, Dr. Conant occupied the ancient Tudor Throne Chair, the seat of authority at Harvard commencements for nearly 300 years. A three-legged type of armchair with spiral knobs and of gnarled English oak, it appeared very much like the sort of uncomfortable easy chair an old New England family would have in its house to go with spool beds and horsehair cushions.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, escorted by lancers in brilliant uniforms, arrived to express the greeting of the Commonwealth. Among the prominent guests with him on the president's right were: Dr. A. L. Lowell, president emeritus; Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston; Mayor Richard M. Russell, of Cambridge, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Hamilton, Professors Emeritus Albert Bushnell Hart, and Bliss Perry.

Following the prayer and selections by the Glee Club, commencement parts were delivered by Paul MacKendrick, of Roslindale, Reginald G. Buehler, of Williamstown, and Malcolm A. Hoffman, of White Plains, N. Y.

Dr. Conant in his address discussed briefly the responsibilities of higher education in world affairs.

"Whatever be the outcome of the uncertain future which the whole world faces," he said, "the universities must stand firm by their principle which insures the right of free inquiry and free debate. No one can be certain as to the correct answer to the questions in economics and politics which confront the country today, but to keep alive Harvard's stimulating atmosphere we must see to it that these contemporary problems are earnestly discussed. As far as possible all sides should be represented by permanent members of our staff—men of character, keenly intelligent, not propagandists but competent scholars, with radically different points of view."

Mr. MacKendrick delivered the Latin part, which consisted of a welcome to everyone collectively and to distinguished guests individually. Having heard a similar dissertation at last year's exercises, Governor Ely was fully prepared for the welcome "to a man noteworthy for his clemency, who performs his every duty without anger and without prejudice—His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

To those who are privileged to hear this Latin address in successive years, one little pleasantry of 200 years standing always receives a smile. Translated, the orator said, "Now I come to the very pleasantest and sweetest part of my speech, for now to you, O girls who are most lovely, most charming, and devoutly to be wished—most learned, both our sisters, and our friends' sisters, and perhaps the sisters of our hearts—to all of you beyond all others I give repeated greetings."

Mr. Buehler's part, delivered in English, was a eulogy of the late Prof. Irving Babbitt, who "set a straight course and never for a moment swerved, a man of humility and magnanimity."

Mr. Hoffmann spoke of "The Critical Faculty" which he defined as the "ability to make personal judgments which will most closely accord with all relevant data." The function of books and academic life of these past four years, according to the speaker, is to teach the lesson in advance of the experience. "The experience will come, perhaps even before we have mastered the lesson. Life will have made us critical of books and books have made us critical of life."

Degree recipients then passed before Dr. Conant in groups according to university departments. Individual awards were made only in the case of honorary degrees.

Following the close of commencement exercises, the alumni spread was served to graduates and their men guests in the Yard. For two hours during the time of the spread and the drumhead election of alumni officers, women are excluded from the Yard. At no other time during the year is this rule in force. Announcement of new officers and the financial reports of the university are read late in the afternoon at the annual alumni meeting.

Hull Folk Rally to Save Bankrupt Steamship Line

There Was a Time When Historic Water-Front Town Boasted of More Houses Than Boston; but Recent Fire and Depression Have Brought Decline

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, Mass.—This historic water-front town with its name derived from the stout old Yorkshire seaport of Kingston-upon-Hull and which in 1759 boasted, even if over-enthusiastically, "33 houses when Boston had but one," knows that the steamboat's power lies not alone in its steam.

And that is why townspeople here recently rallied together to take over a bankrupt steamship company whose boats carrying excursionists and summer resort commuters have brought the town its only real business for more than 100 years.

Steamboats built Hull. But Hull did not build steamboats. Consequently, when the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company filed a petition in bankruptcy which would discontinue boat operations of the line, Hull faced financial disaster. With the boats taken away, the town would lose nearly all of its 50,000 summer population and a week-end populace of between 100,000 and 150,000.

But why should the line go bankrupt with the transportation purse of these thousands of people virtually assured every summer? It is a logical question. For more than a century the company under various names and controlling interests did a thriving business. Hull was and still is an ideal summer and recreational resort. Although there is rail and road facilities to the town, the boat trip was considered by far the best way.

The company's downfall is blamed on the depression and a disastrous fire which destroyed many of its vessels about four years ago.

Although some of the ships were rebuilt and new ones purchased, the company was unable to haul itself from the reef which it had struck. Since 1930, it has staggered courageously along trying to pay off the fire debt and at the same time weather a continuing economic storm.

Encouraging as was the year 1933, when the company succeeded in closing its season with an operating profit despite the fact that weather conditions were only 33 per cent favorable, officials of the line decided to "abandon ship" and go into bankruptcy.

The action of Hull citizens in attempting to salvage the line demonstrates what a town can do in the face of a serious transportation problem and might well serve as an example to other communities throughout the United States whose transportation facilities are threatened with a similar situation.

The bankruptcy court gives them a decree to acquire all the assets of the company. The residents themselves have a controlling interest in the operation of the steamers. Already, a charter has been issued in the name of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, granted by Mr. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of taxation and corporations.

A loan to the new corporation of $145,000 has cleared away all debts of the former company resulting from the fire. This amount also has paid all past taxes, employees' and receivers' salaries, and has completely reconditioned the boats to start the 1934 season.

Hull citizens have subscribed to nearly $50,000 to be raised by public stock sale, which would give the company a total capitalization of $200,000.

Supporters of the new plan to rehabilitate the historic harborway excursion junkets to Hull and Nantasket say that, relieved of its burden of fire debt and depression, the line should show a good profit and gradually return to premanent stability.

Train and automobile transportation will not be considered "competitors" by the newly formed corporation if it succeeds in taking over the old line. It is planning to cooperate with train and bus officials and conduct train-boat and bus-boat excursions from various Massachusetts points to Hull and Nantasket. Clubs and department stores will be solicited for "moonlight sails" and week-end parties.

Beer Stores Lose Aid Of Brewers in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Large beer signs, usually etched in brilliant neon, that have been conspicuous for their frequency in this city are now largely removed from retail stores, due to regulations of the State Liquor Control Board.

One regulation limits the size of signs that may be used in advertising beer, and the other bans brewers from having any interest, direct or indirect, in retail beer dispensaries. Brewers, it appears from a survey made by the State Liquor Board, have been in the habit of furnishing signs to dealers and giving rebates either in the form of gratuities or of the furnishing of expensive equipment.

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Cash Registers Of Concord, N. H., Kept On Ringing

Business Continued as Usual in Prosperous Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 21—This 150-year-old New Hampshire capital never felt the more severe blasts of the late depression. Hence as the rest of the nation today notes signs of revival Concord looks on with appreciation, but with less personal enthusiasm than might otherwise be the case.

Even with litte noticeable evidence of spectacular recovery, the city does offer some tangible proofs of its reflection of the general upswing. Being chiefly residential, it rarely feels the effects of major industrial spurts, but granite quarries, woodworking plants and grain mills here report gradual gains in employment and pay roll totals. With these activities considered as the nucleus of a group of 51 industrial units in the county, the jump in the total number of workers since 1933 is figured at about 25 per cent.

The fact that but two retail establishments have closed during the past five years may be taken as sufficient evidence of the substantial nature of this branch of business enterprise.

Shopowners report cash registers clinking as usual—perhaps a little more merrily than a year ago.

Electric power consumption actually has dropped some because of the loss of one quarry, a large user.

Bank clearings have increased, however, and other business indices shown an upward tendency.

About $50,000 of CWA money distributed among the 300 or so unemployed has kept these from actual need and has helped speed up the business cycle where other consumer income has been curtailed. No city projects have been accepted, however as the city has felt it advisable to finance such work locally. Only one state PWA project, an addition to the State Hospital, involving an expenditure of about $130,000 and the employment of 30 men, has been launched in the county.

Normally a steadfast Republican community, as is the entire State, Concord nevertheless has accorded ready support to President Roosevelt and his Recovery program. Cooperation has been offered not so much in a spirit of compliance in an emergency, but as a sincere gesture toward doing its part in boosting the whole nation back onto its feet.

The NRA with its numerous alphabetical offspring is given credit here as a helpful influence nationally, although the city and State have not noticed the same direct benefits as has been the case elsewhere.

Music

Symphonic Pops

Since the Sunday evening Pop concerts have been discontinued this year at Symphony Hall, it becomes necessary to satisfy the taste of the more serious minded of the patrons with symphonic programs scattered through the weekday reunions. Such a program befell last night, when Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony, entire, filled the central part of the scheme of art. The interest of the public in this major work was made evident by the size of the audience, which virtually filled the available space.

Mr. Fiedler's interpretation of the popular masterpiece did credit to his musical discretion. He made no attempt to submit a personal reading, but contented himself with a traditional, and at times rather literal, performance. The men, well schooled in the score, gave him what he demanded. The result was a realization of the music that had many beauties, and that stirred the audience to appreciative applause which the conductor justly invited the players to share.

It is gratifying to observe the continued popularity of these concerts, which seem to be enjoying a success unmatched for many seasons. This success is a natural result of Mr. Fiedler's policy of constructing programs which appeal to a wide variety of listeners, and of maintaining through a long season the standard of performance.

L. A. S.

Seattle Drama Festival

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21 (AP)—The Seattle Repertory Playhouse began today its third annual summer drama festival which brings travelers from regions to the Northwest, where once the war dances and legends of Indians were the only form of dramatic expression. The theater, whose actors generally receive no salaries, which has its own costume and scenery designers, will present Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," Ibsen's "Master Builder" and Talbot Jennings' "No More Frontier," a tale of the evolution of the Northwest from the Indian days to the present.

Jefferson Davis Day

By act of the Legislature, Kentucky observes Memorial Day on June 3, birthday of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "Sambre et Meuse".....Planquette
Overture to "Der Improvisator"
.....d'Albert
Love's Dream After the Ball.....Czibulka
"La Tosca," Fantasia.....Puccini
St. Paul's Suite for Strings
.....Gustav Holst
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 3 in C minor .....Rachmaninoff
Soloist—Jesus Maria Sanroma
"Roses from the South," Waltz.....Strauss
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," from "Roberta".....Kern
First Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

Movies

STATE — Last day of "The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy showing that they can handle comedy as well as they do drama. A good detective story which has its humorous moments. Also a colored Silly Symphony cartoon, "The Grasshopper and the Ants," and a short film showing some magician's card tricks—and how they are done. 12:10, 2:35, 5:10, 7:25, 9:45

UPTOWN—Otto Kruger in "The Crime Doctor." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also Bing Crosby shipwrecked on an island, uninhabited except for Gracie Allen and George Burns, in "We're Not Dressing."

FINE ARTS — First of "Cinema Cruise" program series. Czechoslovakia is represented by Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride," in screen form. It is shown for the first time in America. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Spencer Tracy in "Now I'll Tell," by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein. Fenway at 1:15, 4:17, 7:07, 9:53. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:56, 3:53, 6:40, 9:37. Also Joan Blondell and Warren William in "Smarty." Not yet seen.

METROPOLITAN—Adolphe Menjou and Elissa Landi in Gregory Ratoff's "The Great Flirtation." Nautical stage revue, "Ship Ahoy." Orchestra plays "George M. Cohan Impressions." 11:31 a. m., 2:11, 4:51, 7:52, 10:32.

ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "Sadie McKee," from Vina Delmar's story. Vaudeville. Screen feature at 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

BEACON—Sally Eilers in comedy, "She Made Her Bed," and Frances Dee in "Coming Out Party." The latter at 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

EXETER—Spencer Tracy in "Bottoms Up," an amusing story of bogus European aristocrats in Hollywood. Also Jean Parker and May Robson in "You Can't Buy Everything." The former at 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Queen of the Indies," a Port-O-Call travel film; "Krazy Spooks," a Krazy Kat cartoon; Thelma Todd comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

BOSTON—Fay Wray in two features: with Jack Holt in "The Whirlpool," and with Paul Lukas in "Countess of Monte Cristo." Not yet seen. The former at 11:00 a. m., 2:22, 5:39, 8:56.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Concert by members of the graduating class. Piano and violin numbers by Schumann, Haydn, Caccini, Sadero, Mozart, DeFalla, Copland, Lladov, Brahms, Debussy, Chopin, Goward, Burleigh and Prokofiev. Jordan Hall, 8:15.

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT — D'Avino's Band, playing under auspices of the Brookline Musical Society, Inc. Program includes Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques" and Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture. Dean Road Playground, 8.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance, "Ship Models," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Third International Salon of the Boston Camera Club, daily until July 3, from 11 a. m. to 5. Closed Sundays.

Liberals Sweep Two Provinces At Canadian Polls

Conservatives Lose Ontario and Saskatchewan in Protest Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 20—Political landslides in the two widely separated provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan on Tuesday swept two Conservative administrations from power and substituted for them Liberal governments.

Third parties, notably the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, were active in both provinces but cut little figure, electing only two members in Ontario and five or six in Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan the debacle for the Conservative party was complete, late returns not showing a single one of the 34 members returned. All cabinet ministers met defeat.

Ontario, which for 30 years has returned Conservatives by big majorities, except for the Drury farmer interim of 1919-1923, saw the political picture completely upset, with Mr. M. F. Hepburn, Liberal leader returned with a majority of 42 over all in a House of 90. With Progressive allies, his working majority will be nearer 56.

While local issues loomed large, and depression was an important factor, Federal Liberals read the results, following hard after Liberal landslides in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, as the protest of the people against the trade restriction policies of the Bennett Federal government.

At the same time political observers concluded that the smashing victory for the Liberals would result in the postponement of a general federal election until the spring or summer of 1935. Normally Parliament runs four years, which would make an election due in 1934.

"Tory Toronto," the stronghold of Conservative forces for many decades, broke away from her old allegiance yesterday, electing as many Liberals as Conservatives.

In Saskatchewan, the complete rout of the Conservatives leaves the Farmer-Labor Party, which according to late returns would have either five or six members, as the official opposition in a legislature of 55. The same situation resulted after the provincial elections in British Columbia, where the CCF (Farmer-Labor-Socialist) became the official opposition when the Conservatives were completely eliminated.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday probably showers and somewhat cooler; light to moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Friday.

Maine: Local showers tonight or Friday; cooler Friday.

New Hampshire: Local showers tonight; Friday fair; cooler Friday and in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Local showers tonight; Friday fair; cooler Friday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; probably scattered showers Friday and in the extreme north portion tonight; cooler Friday in the northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; possibly scattered showers and cooler Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh to northwest winds, shifting to northwest Friday; partly overcast weather tonight and Friday; possibly showers Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	78	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	78	80	New York	72	82
Chicago	72	96	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Denver	60	80	Philadelphia	74	86
Helena, Mont.	52	72	St. Louis	78	94
Jacksonville	82	92	St. Paul	66	84
Kansas City	70	102	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	60	68	Washington	78	90
Miami, Fla.	82	92			

A—9 a. m. June 21.
B—Maximum June 20.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7 p. m., Friday 7:28 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Remembering the Builders of New Hampshire

They Did More Than Build Homes

One of Three Mural Paintings by Albert Quigley (Shown on the Right) in Community Hall, Munsonville, N. H., to Commemorate the Doughty Trail-Blazers of the New World.

New England 'Ads' Bring Million From 13,000 Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21—More than a million dollars' worth of traceable business was brought into New England during 1932 and 1933 by the recreational advertising and publicity campaigns conducted by the New England Council, Mr. R. C. Maddux, secretary of the Council's Recreational Development Committee, told the Connecticut Hotel Association at the Hotel Griswold here, today.

Advertising expenditures of approximately $50,000 a year brought more than 5000 visitors in 1932 and more than 8000 in 1933, Mr. Maddux stated. These people stayed, on the average, more than 17 days in New England during which time their average expenditures totaled well over $100 each, their letters to the council showed.

"In 1934 indications are that the results will be far ahead of those in either of the previous years," Mr. Maddux declared. "Inquiries received at the New England Council office are 300 per cent ahead of last year at this time. The quality of the inquiries also shows a marked improvement."

Eight years of study has taught the council how to achieve the greatest results from relatively small expenditures, Mr. Maddux said. Banks, insurance companies, boys' and girls' camps and other enterprises have cooperated with the council in its efforts to bring as many visitors as possible to New England.

Grenfell Boat Ready For Labradorite Hunt

PORTLAND, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Another schooner was ready today to sail for northern waters a week after departure of the arctic schooner Bowdoin on a scientific expedition.

The schooner George B. Cluett, of the International Grenfell Association, was due to sail tomorrow on a prospecting expedition on Tabor's Island, off Nain in northern Labrador.

Headed by Mr. Louis W. Wheelock, Philadelphia philanthropist and personal friend of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Labrador humanitarian, a group of geologists will seek deposits of labradorite, an iridescent form of feldspar used in the manufacture of jewelry and for other purposes.

Speed Memorial

The city of Louisville, Ky., has established the J. B. Speed Memorial of Fine Arts in memory of James Speed, friend of Abraham Lincoln and Attorney-General of the United States from 1864 to 1866.

New England's Early Pioneers Painted Into Symbolic Murals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESHAM, N. H.—No Venetian was ever more pleased with the works of Tiziano Vecellio, no Roman ever more proud of the frescoes of Michelangelo Buonarroti, than is the villager of Munsonville when he shows you the three large murals in the community hall.

When the Public Works of Art Project assigned to Mr. Albert Quigley the decoration of the hall he readily recognized the fact that as the folks from Nelson and Chesham, Munsonville and East Sullivan advance and retreat, cross hands and make-a-chain, in the square dances which they enjoy so much of a winter evening, they glance up at those walls, formerly drab and undecorated, and appreciate best what they can understand. He therefore attempted no subtle mode "symboliste" or "surréaliste," but painted lucid though ornamental illustrations of the early settler's life in that locality.

Mr. Quigley's serious study of art began in France where, as a demobilized soldier after the world war, he took advantage of the United States Government's offer of permission to remain overseas for educational purposes. During the past few years he has been gaining a growing reputation for beautiful, hand-carved, hand-decorated picture frames; many well known artists and connoisseurs bring their canvases, aquarelles and prints to his studio for that specially studied setting which they know will contribute exactly the right accent to a theme, the needed "silence" to bind the tones. His earlier work included many adaptations of Italian Renaissance design, but more and more he is evolving frames in modern idiom, distinctively his own.

The mural paintings constituted his first venture of that kind. Government funds contained no appropriation for paying models, and the fully life-size figures employed in his design are considered by other New Hampshire artists as extraordinarily well executed.

Private Funds Keep California at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Behind the large exhibit of California at the Century of Progress in Chicago this year is a story of determined effort on the part of organizations who did not want their state to go unrepresented at the fair.

The State of California, which last year spent $100,000 for the exhibit, this spring could find no funds with which to continue the program, and for weeks it appeared that no California section would be included with those of other states. Various civic organizations were unsuccessful in attempting to raise the needed fund. Then the local Chamber of Commerce, accustomed to doing things, offered to find the money somewhere, and assigned Mr. Charles P. Bayer, field secretary, to the task of obtaining subscriptions.

Within a few weeks enough private funds had been secured to make the display even finer than the original one last year, and a contract was signed with Century of Progress officials for its continuance without a cent of expense to the State government, according to Mr. Bayer.

Adults Ask Light on 150 Topics In Concord, N. H., School Project

'Butcher, Baker and Candlestick Maker' Coöperate With 'Students' in Defraying Cost of Learning What to Do and How to Do It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Rows of discarded oyster boxes on the shelves of the Parker School office are drab indices of one of the most colorful ventures in adult education yet undertaken by a New England community.

Through the slits in the covers of these small cartons have passed the pennies, nickels and dimes of adult students which, since the last week in December, have paid for the services of approximately 25 teachers, for janitor assistance and expenses of electric light, fuel and so forth, used by the Adult Center in meeting the leisure education demands of 3000 Concord residents.

When it was learned last winter that a sum of money from the Federal Government would be available to put five unemployed school teachers to work, at $15 a week, Mr. Charles W. Walker, superintendent of schools and director of the project, invited the community, by word of mouth, to submit ideas and suggestions for leisure hour courses. The response was so prompt and enthusiastic that two telephone lines in the school building had to be given over entirely to recording names of applicants and the subjects in which they were interested. Within a very short time 3000 had enrolled.

Teachers Increased to 20

The Government increased the number of full-time teachers to 20, but that was not enough to furnish the required instruction in 150 subjects, including chess and trigonometry, tap dancing and art, accounting and beauty culture, Latin and cookery, landscape gardening and wrestling. Concord had not had adult classes since the evening courses for illiterates several years ago, which incidentally cost the community as much as the present enterprise and benefited only a small group.

Combing the agency records and interviewing those who applied for work, the director obtained as part-time instructors 25 additional teachers of professional experience, largely college trained, who were grateful for employment from one to five hours a week at from 50 cents to $1 an hour. Many needy cases found relief: an expert metal worker, who, since the local silver factory closed, had been tramping unprofitably from house to house trying to sell cheap jewelry, was hired to conduct a class of 15 students of metal craft.

Woman Musician Employed

A woman musician, graduate of many schools and formerly head of musical departments in several colleges, was engaged for three hours' work a week. A professional athlete, who had been unsuccessful in finding anything to do other than plucking bugs off state trees, was placed in charge of a class in physical culture. An out-of-work golf instructor developed a class of more than 150 students, who arranged for lessons at the rate of 25c for two.

Already 75 players have enrolled in the group supervised by a tennis champion. Through coöperation of the Concord Riding Club lessons in horseback riding may be had for 75c each, including services of a qualified instructor.

More than 100 persons are taking up botany, landscape gardening and geology under a teacher formerly unemployed—a graduate of New Hampshire University and of the Harvard School of Biology. A class of 14 was developed by a man who had made considerable research into local history and genealogy. Two widows who were skilled in paper craft and knitting were taken on at $1 a night for the handicraft courses.

Janitor Glad of $1 Job

The janitor, engaged at $1 a night, had been doing nothing for months but selling doughnuts made by his wife. An unemployed minister, at one time a college professor, who had been finally offered a job at digging roads, was engaged as an instructor in modern languages. The half cannot be told. It is an extensive record of mutual helpfulness and comradely exchange.

The local Red Cross, the Arts and Crafts League of New Hampshire, manufacturers and merchants in the district have coöperated in the scheme. The director and 40 day school teachers have given their services. Since the project was launched $800 has been taken in as fees, which have been anything the student could afford to pay, some 10c a course, others $5; and has been practically all paid out again for services. When it was found that one member of a class felt embarrassed at having to pass the oyster boxes by, a new system was inaugurated whereby weekly tickets were purchased by those who could pay a small sum and distributed free of charge to those who could not. An Italian woman, it was discovered, was purchasing tickets for a less fortunate American classmate.

The purpose of the Center is defined as follows:

"To help people toward a better use of leisure, to instill the fact that education is a life-time process of learning and to set unemployed teachers to work." It has fulfilled its purpose thus far and in addition stimulated Concord industry, largely in the fields of yarn, books, typewriter supplies, art supplies, and groceries.

New Shrine Officers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20 (AP)—Mr. Morley F. MacKenzie of Toronto, Canada, was elected Outer Guard of the Imperial Divan, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, today, when Mr. Dana S. Williams, Lewiston, Maine, was elected to Imperial Potentate by the council of the order.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Morgan Memorial.	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Orchestra concert	Chicago game....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Winnie the Pooh..	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Curtis radio chat.	Yankee Singers....	CBS dance music..
6:00	U. S. Navy Band.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music.....	Merry-Go-Round,	Negro quartet.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program....	vocal program....	String ensemble...
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC soloists; talk.	Sylvia Froos; orch.	Report; news.....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch..	Gene and Glenn..	Just Plain Bill....	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30	NBC interview.....	Comedy soloists....	Voice of Cornet....	chestra; soloist..
7:45	NBC dance music.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	"Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Columbians Orch..	Local dance music
8:15	southern sketch.....	Richard Barthel-	Easy Aces, sketch.	College-Home talk.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk....	mess; Tom Howard;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Hawaiian Echoes..
8:45	Guardsmen: quartet..	Helen Kane.	teur Cracksman",	Church choir.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Warnow Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Show Boat Hour:	vocalists; piano..	Studio interview..
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	orchestra	Pennsylvanians ..	Baseball; news....
10:00	"Inside Looking Out,"	Paul Whiteman's	Felix Ferdinando	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15	prison drama.....	Music Hall; Deems	and his orchestra	CBS piano team...
10:30	Echoes of the Pali-	Taylor; guest so-	Yankee Yarns....	Talk, Dean Pound.
10:45	sades: organ; trio...	loists	Sport reports.....	CBS soloist; orch.
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; reports.	News service and	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; dance music	Glen Gray's Casa	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Guy Lombardo	Music; NBC sp'k'r	Loma Orchestra..	Sign off.....
11:45	and his orchestra...	NBC soloist.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ, Harvard-Yale freshmen crew race, Thames River, New London, Conn.
11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of recordings.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee: Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Baseball, Red Sox-Chicago game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:15 WBZ, Visit to Foreign Villages at Century of Progress, Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, "Sport Stories Off the Record," Thornton Fisher, writer-cartoonist.
8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Countess Olga Albani, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "In the Modern Manner": John Green's Orchestra; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: Frank Crumit; Stoopnagle and Budd; Parker Fennelly; Everett Marshall; Eight Gentlemen From Milwaukee; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Wings," aviation talk, George Mason, aviation editor.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Doris Doe, contralto.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
11:35 WBZ, "A Merchant Surveys the New Deal," Edward A. Filene.

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The Young Folks' Page

Wings and Their Ways

Frank Chapmán: A Biography

By Lydia Lion Roberts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN before he was eight years old, Frank Chapman was interested in birds. Long before he knew their names he recognized their songs as they flitted among the tall trees or across the marshes of the big farm in Englewood, N. J., where he was born on June 12, 1864. As he grew older, he watched every year for the cedar waxwings, Baltimore orioles, bluebirds, red-winged blackbirds and others that nested near the house. A book about birds which his uncle gave him was one of his best treasures for years.

His school years ended when he graduated from Englewood Academy and went to work in a bank. His hours were long, for he often stayed until midnight, so he did not have much time left to study about birds. But he bought books and magazines on the subject, and he found friends who had collections of mounted birds.

His First Opportunity

One day Chapman read a notice in a magazine stating that volunteers were wanted to observe and report upon the migratio of birds. This sounded interesting, so he offered his services, and to his delight he was given a certain area on the Atlantic coast to survey. The next thing was to find the time to make the observations and reports. For 10 weeks Chapman got up at sunrise, and he hurried off to the woods for a few hours of observation before the bank opened. After bank hours he went to the woods again until dinner time. His evenings were spent preparing the notes for his report.

When his report was completed, it seemed as if he could hardly wait to hear the result. When the letter finally came, he took it out to the orchard where he could be alone when he opened it. The loss of so much sleep and all his extra hours of hard work seemed worthwhile when he found that his report on the migration of birds in that area was the best one received in the whole Atlantic district.

At this time the custom of wearing feathers and whole birds as ornaments for hats had increased so alarmingly that the slaughter of birds was terrific. It was feared by ornithologists and other bird lovers that certain kinds of birds in this country were becoming extinct. People did not seem to realize the cruelty and waste of this fashion. To help awaken the public on this matter, a bird protective society was organized among the children. It was named the Audubon Society, after the famous artist and bird-lover, and before long thousands of children were enrolled as members.

Because he was interested in this campaign to protect the birds, Chapman decided to get definite information about the use of birds on hats. With his notebook in his hand he stood on a busy corner in New York City and counted the number and kinds of birds he saw on women's hats. In a short time he had noted forty different kinds of birds on the hats of the passing women.

Trying to observe, study and write about birds and fill a responsible position at the bank soon became more than even Frank Chapman could do. The time had come when he must choose between two careers. He had been placed in charge of a large department in the bank and could look forward to a higher position and larger salary as the years went on. On the other hand, the study of birds, as a man's life-work was looked upon rather scornfully. At that time the ornithologist received very little honor either in position or salary. Therefore, when Chapman resigned from his position at the bank because he wished to study bird life, many of his fellow workers and friends were surprised and alarmed.

Small Pay but Joyful Work

It was not long before he was asked to assist in the care of a collection of birds. The pay was small, but the joy of the work was great. As he says in his autobiography, "The days were now too short. Although master of my own time, I traveled on the same train to and from Englewood that I had used as a bank clerk. But with what a difference I approached my desk! And after forty years and more I go back to it each day just as early and just as eagerly."

Then came a letter, offering what seemed to him a golden opportunity, although to some of his friends it seemed a poorly paid, unpromising position. Chapman accepted the offer and became assistant curator in the bird department of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

During many years as assistant and then curator at the museum, Chapman was often asked about his work. One of the curator's duties that he found very pleasant, was to talk with the visitors who came to the museum from all parts of the world. Students came asking advice and information and to study exhibitions; ornithologists compared notes and sought for rare specimens; artists, authors, and explorers came to study and admire the bird collections; bewildered parents asked the curator what to do with a boy who "didn't care for anything but birds."

Another important part of Chapman's work was the care of the collections under his charge. In his department each one of the thousands of bird specimens must be identified, labeled, catalogued, given its proper number and stored away ready for examination at any time.

Mounted birds were used for exhibitions, and to explain and describe these exhibitions, Chapman wrote booklets to accompany them. In every way possible he constantly spread his "gospel of bird-lore," for, he said, "I had a growing belief, which in time became a religion, in the re-creational and spiritual value of close contact with nature, and birds, I was convinced, are nature's most eloquent expression."

Field Trips

Much as he enjoyed the study and research that filled a large part of his busy days and many hours of the nights, and his many interesting contacts with people, it was the field trips for exploration and study of birds in their natural surroundings that brought Chapman his greatest delight. Every summer he went adventuring among the birds in near-by woods, and at intervals he made longer journeys to Florida, Texas, Cuba, and Mexico, where he had many interesting experiences which he relates in his autobiography and other books.

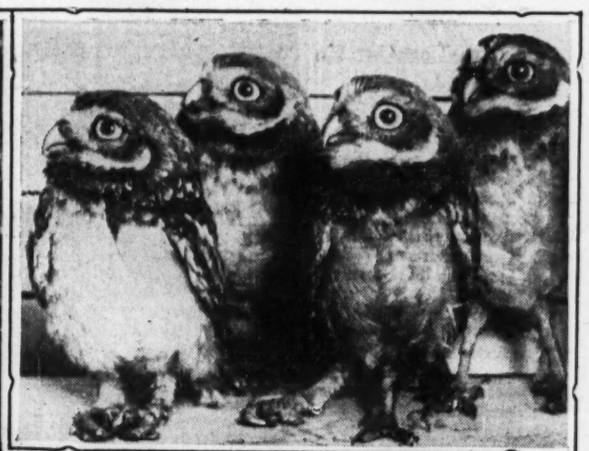
One of the purposes of these field trips was to procure material and make studies for special bird groups in the large exhibition hall of the museum. For 10 years Chapman traveled and worked with this object in mind, and he succeeded in forming such new and unusual groups of the birds in their natural surroundings that they attracted wide attention and stimulated greater interest in bird life throughout the country.

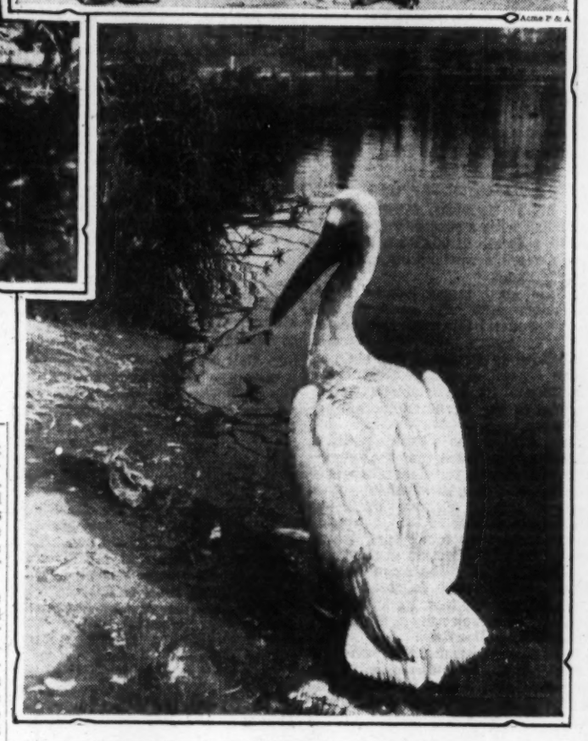
Another way in which Chapman spread his "bird-gospel" was to appeal, with other ornithologists, to Theodore Roosevelt, who was President at that time, for protection of the pelicans which were being killed while nesting because their wing quills were fashionable.

When Roosevelt, in response to this appeal, made Pelican Island in Indian River a federal bird reservation, where the birds could nest and live unmolested, he established the first reservation of that kind, and this was followed by 100 others in this country.

As the Audubon societies increased, there seemed to be a need for a popular magazine, "which would encourage bird study, and publish the news of bird protection and the reports of the state societies." To fill this need, Chapman agreed to start the magazine called "Bird-Lore," although the work added greatly to the many responsibilities he was already carrying. This new magazine quickly appealed to students and young bird-lovers and gave them the necessary advice and information, whether bird-lore to them was a serious life work or only a hobby.

Many boys and young men came to get Chapman's advice in regard to making the study of birds their career. His first words sounded discouraging, for he said, "Don't become an ornithologist if you can help it." He warned them that there was little reward in money or fame in such a career. He insisted that the student must be sure that his love of birds would grow as he grew and that his interest in them would endure because of "his inability to overcome it." If that was the case, then Frank Chapman, the man whose whole life had been filled with a vivid interest and deep joy in his work, said of the bird-lover, "He will always be poor in worldly goods, but will find incalculable wealth in the opportunity to go far in his chosen field."





Upper Right Acme P & A

Some Members of the Great Bird Family to Whom Chapman Devoted His Life. The Duck and the Pelican Are Seen Very Much at Home in West Lake Park, Los Angeles. The Baby Sand Owls Were Captured in Nebraska and Installed in the Washington Park Zoo, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A Neighborhood Playground

Jake's Idea and What Came of It

THE children of the neighborhood had a conference. The question before the group was how to turn three adjacent vacant lots into a place where they could meet for fun and games. The owner of the ground said the lots were theirs to use for the asking, but it was clear that the ground would need some cleaning up. And then equimpent must be bought, such as a basketball and baskets; a tennis court and outfit, a set of horseshoes and later a football. Undaunted, some of the older children gave the matter serious thought. How could they get the money for the venture?

It was Jake, from the house on the end of the street, who gave them the idea they finally put into practice. At home, he said, they always planted a big garden. Many times there were extra carrots, beets or tomatoes to be sold. (He helped make that garden and it was fun, if you liked it.) There were farmers, too, on the surrounding farms from whom they might get extra produce.

"We will rig up a stand on the corner of the playground and sell garden rummage," said Jake, the fire of conquest in his blue eyes. "And all you boys can help in some way. We will need playground cleaners, clerks in the stand, gardeners at home, others to go to the farms for produce, and maybe neighborhood salesmen to put over the scheme."

The plan was enlarged on and the children got busy. It was fun to get together to clean up the lots, to get behind a roller and push to make the ground level. Much attention was given to extra vegetables in the home gardens, and many trips were made to the country where sometimes a few vegetables and some fruit were secured at a very low cost. These were brought to the stand to be sold to neighboring housewives at a reasonable price.

A simple bookkeeping system was set up by one of the fathers and one of the boys was appointed to keep accounts. It was fun to see who could bring the most garden rummage to the stand and more fun to note how quickly it was sold when once in readiness.

Day by day the chance to get more playground equipment was made possible, and not an opportunity was passed up by the boys to add to their funds. They got their fathers to take them to near-by farms and they were often allowed to pick up sacks of surplus windfalls under the apple trees in the orchards. It did not pay the farmer to try to market these apples, but on the town garden rummage stand they brought a neat sum for immediate use. Every boy interested went to the near-by woods when nutting time came, for the knowledge that the proceeds on nuts would buy the coveted football, made the real task of getting the nuts to the stand a pleasant one.

The girls soon claimed their right to a part in the scheme and bought their way in by aiding in helping keep the grounds in shape and by adding homemade sandwiches to the counter trade.

Not only did the children of the neighborhood spend their time on the grounds, but fathers came in the evenings to watch the skill in sports displayed by their children, and many times to ask to be allowed to join in a game of quoits or to go to bat in a baseball game.

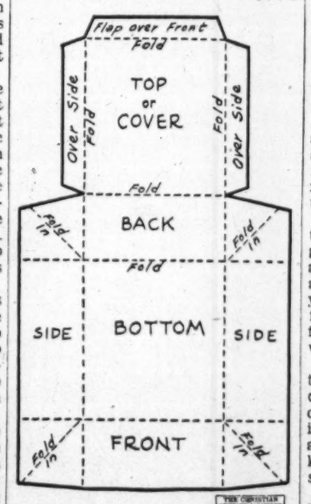
Neighborly friendliness was promoted through the playground and it became a common meeting place. The rummage sale counter taught the children salesmanship and the possibilities of the waste products of many home and farm gardens. It is a scheme that can be carried out each year, for as younger children in the neighborhood grow to playground age there will always be plenty of aid in carrying on the project.

How to Make a Japanese O-Bento Box

The Honorable Lunch Box which is here described can hardly be recommended as a lunch box for American girls or boys, but it will suggest itself for many other uses, such as handkerchief boxes, ribbon or other accessories.

The materials needed for making an O-bento box are brown wrapping paper, a pearl button, four inches of narrow ribbon or cord, two gummed labels for fastening ribbon on inside of box and cover, one-half pint shellac, and a small paint brush. The measurements for your box will of course vary according to the size you require, but the illustration will give the proportions. The pattern may be folded once before giving first coat of shellac and the design for the cover sketched, pasted on or stenciled before shellacking.

Draw pattern to scale and fasten it with tacks to the board. Shellac one side and allow to dry thoroughly before shellacking the other side. Apply two coats of shellac. A variety of cover designs will lend interest in making a number of these fascinating little boxes.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model Airplane Association

An Army of Boys and Girls in 250 Chapters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A GROWING army of boys and girls from this city and its environs, now more than 16,000 strong, is not going to worry about what to do with leisure time, either now or in the future, for its members have discovered that there is hardly enough free time for the fascinating pursuit of flying.

Of course these youngsters do their flying from the ground, at present, all being between the ages of 12 to 21 years, but there is hardly a thing about the business that they are not learning, from the ground up as it were, through the building and flying of model airplanes.

The Philadelphia Model Aeroplane Association was organized in 1929, sponsored by the Playgrounds Association of this city and the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. It now has more than 250 chapters throughout the city, southern New Jersey and Delaware. The response has been so enthusiastic to this opportunity to learn about making models to scale, and competing in flying meets, etc., that a second field director had to be engaged to meet the demand for instruction.

There is no charge made to the members of the clubs, which are formed in groups of from 10 to 15 boys, all clubs being affiliated with the association which furnishes the field directors, for instruction of groups. All members are entitled to participate in contests, which are held twice a month on Saturday mornings in the armory building.

Mass Meeting Sessions

On the alternate Saturdays, club members have mass meeting training sessions in the armory—30 of the advanced record holders of the association acting as instructors.

These 30 boys, according to Mr. Charles H. English, executive director of the Playgrounds Association and director of the Model Airplane Association, do a better job as instructors than do adults, for they are leaders by virtue of having done it all themselves, and for this very reason the club members accept their word as law.

At these mass meeting sessions, the latter part of the morning is given over to experimental groups, at which time new developments and principles are tried out by their young inventors, criticism and helpful suggestions being forthcoming from the advanced groups when wanted.

Commenting on the capacity of these youngsters for invention and discovery, Mr. English spoke with conviction of their stick-to-itivness when once a goal is glimpsed, and their experimentation along all kinds of lines to get the desired result.

"Boys are not held down to any hard and fast rules," he said, "but take short cuts in the field of science and frequently arrive at startling results. The boy is a dreamer and works mighty hard to make his dreams come true."

Dreams Come True

Proof that his dreams do sometimes come true is found in the achievements of some of the association members, one of whom has invented a retractable landing gear for his model plane, the mechanism working perfectly. The plane takes off with landing gear in place, a second or two after taking the air, the wheels disappear to reappear just before it lands, all by means of a timed arrangement with the propeller.

Another boy has invented a ship with a stabilization principle, that, in many tests, works perfectly, the plane always coming down right side up, no matter what position it assumes in air. This model is being held for further experimentation.

A completely new type of ship is the work of another youngster, a hydro-autogiro. For this model, its inventor combined a lot of ideas, working out an original design. The finished product represents 1500 hours of painstaking labor, and is complete even to the tiny leather-upholstered seats, an inch high. It is now in the Franklin Institute Museum of the great new Benjamin Franklin Memorial.

Franklin Institute Museum Exhibit

The Franklin Institute Museum will also have a complete exhibit of airplane models, showing every type of airplane from the earliest down to the present. For the job of making these models, which must be so accurate that a scientist could use them for working measurements, the boys of the Model Aeroplane Association have been selected. Four models have already been accepted for this exhibit. When a boy's model is accepted, for this honor, his name is enrolled on a scroll at the Institute, and he receives, at the same time, a Junior Franklin Medal.

To make this exhibit the most complete in the world, the Franklin Institute sent a man to Europe to get the specifications for some of the early models of planes.

The association maintains a store where its members may purchase materials for construction of models at cost. Looking over the shelves one discovers, among the literally hundreds of articles used in such construction, some small articles strangely like the commonplace variety of rotary egg beater. Questions elicit information that that is, indeed, what they are, though their use in model aeroplane construction is not for the beating of eggs. One young enthusiast discovered that by attaching to an egg beater the rubber band which is used for propelling model planes, he could wind it about a hundred times as quickly—all the revolutions being neatly figured per turn of the egg beater, ten turns, say, meaning a hundred twists of the rubber.

There are, at present, 3204 members of the association, more than 16,000 members having been enrolled during the five years of its existence. These thousands of youngsters, according to Mr. English, are going to be the leaders in the field of air transportation in the next decade, for they are not only air-minded, ready to accept this new transportation, but they know a vast deal about the principles of flying, including the hows and whys of air currents, etc.

MARY WEST

The Mail Bag

Brewster, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I am a 12-year-old girl living on a lonely western Kansas farm. There are no other people near by who are interested in Christian Science and I have no playmates who live near us, so I'm hoping some Monitor girls will write to me. I like anything most girls my age do. Natalie B.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the Monitor for almost three years so I think it is about time for me to express my appreciation for it. I have obtained many oral topics from it and enjoyed much good reading which has helped me with my school work.

The town in which I live is quite small, although it is on the Barge Canal and a main route from the East to the West. Here one has a chance to go into the surrounding country and enjoy nature, or stay in town and watch the hundreds of cars from every state which go through.

Inclosed is a letter to Mary N. H. (14) of Southport, Lancs., Eng. I hope that I will receive many letters from girls who are interested in sports, outdoor life or reading. These are my hobbies, although I am always eager to learn about new things.

Betty E.

Saint John, N. B., Canada

Dear Editor:

How many times I've started to write to you—but this time I'm going to succeed!

I have attended the Christian Science Church and Sunday School all my life, and we have had the Monitor come into our home ever since I can remember.

This term will be my last one at the Saint John High School—one of the latest and best equipped schools in the whole of Canada.

Next fall I should like to attend the University of New Brunswick to specialize in English.

I am interested in badminton, in reading, writing, sewing and designing. At present I am helping design and make the costumes for George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," which is to be presented by the students next month in the school auditorium.

I would like to hear from anyone—far or near—and I shall answer all letters received from my future "pen-pals." Catherine M. E.

Perth, Western Australia

Dear Editor:

For several years we have been getting the Monitor and I always read "I Record Only Sunny Hours," also the Mail Bag and the Children's page.

Last year our new Sunday School was erected. At present it is used as a church. Soon we hope to get a new church also. I am nearly 17 years old, and would like correspondents from any part of the world, especially from Switzerland, Germany and Japan. All letters are welcome. I am interested in collecting postcards and snapshots, and am very fond of reading also.

Hoping to receive some letters.

Betty R.

Berne, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

We are very interested to read about Monitor Reading Groups in other parts of the world.

We have a Reading Group here which meets twice a month. Each member chooses a subject and prepares an article to read at the next meeting. Opportunity is given to discuss the various articles and other news in the Monitor bearing on the different subjects.

Membership is open to all who are interested in our splendid international newspaper, no matter how little English one is able to speak.

With best wishes to all Monitor readers,

Berne Monitor Reading Group

Stamp News

Word has been received from Washington that the series of National Parks stamps will be placed on first day sale at the Philatelic Agency at Washington as well as at the 10 National Parks they are intended to commemorate. The stamps at the parks will be on first day sale at post offices within the parks or adjacent thereto. The one-cent denomination will be green in color and will depict El Capitan in Yosemite National Park, California. The first day of sale will be July 16, 1934. Other values will be issued shortly and in rotation.

The new six-cent airmail stamp will be placed on sale at Washington first day on July 1.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary Low R. (11), Minneapolis, Minnesota. From anywhere. Interested in sports. A Girl Scout.

Nancy Ellen C. (12), Beverly Hills, California. From Switzerland or from any part of the United States. Interested in horseback riding and all outdoor sports.

Janet D. (13), Ozone Park, Long Island. From Japan, India and Egypt. Interested in stamp collecting.

Madeline C. (13), Quincy, Massachusetts. From anywhere.

Elizabeth R. (14), Buenos Aires, South America. From anywhere.

Edith B. (16), Pretoria, South Africa. From anywhere, especially from Holland, Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland. Fond of geography and collecting foreign curios.

Millicent G. (16), Manchester, England. From Japan, China, Spain, Germany, Sweden or Iceland. Interested in hockey and football; also in swimming, boating and music.

From Boys

Douglas M. (18), Stratford, Connecticut. From England, Scotland, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, France and Australia.

Cecil A. J., Weatherford, Texas. From anywhere. Interested in newspaper work.

Over Twenty

Margaret Edith J., Sheffield, England. From America or Europe. Interested in books, photographs, travel and international politics.

Emerson H., Alstead Centre, New Hampshire. From the United States, particularly from New York State, New England and foreign countries, especially the British Empire. Interested in international peace, travel, Toch, the Rover phase of Scouting, architecture, music, art and literature.

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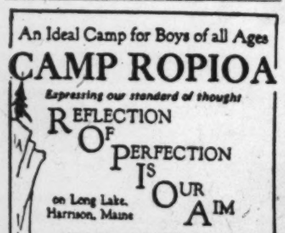

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The Home Forum

Vignette From the Levant

NOT more than a minute, it seemed, from the time he went into the room, I followed to see how he was getting on. Already he had the carpet loosened from the corner and along the wall, and was sitting on the floor with a fold of it across his legs. A nondescript array of tools was displayed: a pair of little curved scissors, hammers and nail puller, and a tin box containing thread, scraps of fuzz, tweezers, and a peculiar little comb.

"I have cut all this out," he said, with a very foreign accent. He pointed to a two-inch area, where the nap had been trimmed away clear to the back of the carpet. "All that was damaged, too."

It would be awkward to try to set down his accent on paper; I could not recognize it. He did German things with his W's and V's, but he was not German. He was muscular, and very dark, with a quick, intelligent face.

"What is your country?" I asked.

He was searching through his box for a certain needle, which he threaded with heavy thread. "Armenia," he answered, and looked at me doubtfully.

I nodded understanding, but he was still unconvinced. "It is by Turkey, and Persia," he explained.

"My father," he remarked, waxing his thread, "had large rug factory in Armenia. He make all Oriental rugs. And shawls Shawls were very fashionable there. You know? Women not wear them here; they put them on pianos."

"But women do wear them here, if you would look in the right place. I could take you to a neighborhood where they go barefooted, and wear shawls on their heads in August. And girls in the South used to wear a kind of shawl sometimes—they called them fascinators."

"Fas - fas - what?" The needle poised doubtfully in the air. I repeated the word, and his lips shaped it after me. Then he dismissed this trifle from thought, while he deftly fastened down a pinch of wool and combed it with the little bone comb.

"Persians and Turks," he offered, "are Mohammeds, but Armenians are Chr-r-ist-ins."

That bit of information seemed complete in itself; he had exhausted the entire subject in one sentence.

"When I was a little shav' in Armenia—oh, six-seven years, my uncle came to America and worked in the carpets. When he came back in a visit he brought piece carpet, like this." His rough, gentle hands strayed over the fabric. "He show it to the workmen in my father's factory. They say: 'Rugs like this? All same color all over all day long, to look at? No colors?' And then somebody took hold of one side of the piece, and the thread ravel out and out and out—" He stretched his arms like a fisherman, and laughed. "They couldn't believe it, that a carpet would be made without knots. In Orientals, you know, we tie each place, and you pinch it like this, and he no come out."

The bare area in the carpet had, by now, shrunk to the size of a thumb-print. "I am thirteen years in America, and now I like plain carpets. With maybe a couple little Orientals on top."

Here was cosmopolitanism: adopting the New World, while retaining part of the Old.

"I know something," I hazarded, "that you never saw in Armenia."

"I know!" His face lighted up. "Bananas."

"No!"

"Grapefruit, then. Neither one is in Armenia. But we have blue sheep, and goats with long, fine wool."

"I mean in floor coverings. Did you ever see a rag carpet?'

Again the needle wavered and hung uncertainly in mid-stroke. "Racks?"

"Rags," I repeated. "Women cut up rags and sew them into balls; and, when the ball is so big, they start another. When they have a basketful, they take them across town to a woman who has a loom, and she weaves them into carpet."

He absorbed this in silence, and possibly didn't believe me. "In Lake Forest," he contributed, "I saw a rug made out of silk stockings. On a piano. It was round, like this, and so thin—" He rubbed thumb and forefinger together expressively. "The lady said it was all her own work. And it was fine work, very fine work. I know a Chinese girl, too, who makes embordery."

This was a critical moment. Americans do not like to be corrected in matters of speech. Still, if I had been only thirteen years in Armenia, I should have been glad of help with the language. So I ventured it.

"You mean embroidery."

He looked up interestedly. "Again, please." He listened intently, and made a creditable attack on the word after me, nodding with satisfaction when he had finally caught the sound.

"You may believe me," he remarked, "that it is a bad feeling to be in a new country and have not the language. For three, four years I could speak not a word English. My employer used to send me around with a letter—'This is one of our best weavers, but he does not know the language. Take him to the carpet and show him the spot.'" He laughed heartily at himself.

The bare spot was now the size of a dime. "I know nothing else but carpets and rugs. Some people can do everything. But if something goes wrong with my car or the lights go out in the house—no good. You born in this country? And your father? And his father too? Um."

He looked through his battered tin box unsuccessfully, and felt through his trousers pockets. Then he looked up. "If you please," he pointed to a chair behind me, "would you hand me my coat and—sweater?"

I complied. "But it isn't a sweater," I corrected. "It is a vest."

"West," he repeated docilely.

"Not west. Vest. Lip against teeth, like this."

"If that is vest," he asked, "what you call that?" He pointed out the open window.

"That's west."

"All right." He stabbed his needle into the carpet, removed his thimble, and waved his arms. "If this is a vest, and that way is west, how you call it when you throw away something that should not be thrown away?" His eyes glittered in triumph, so that I was sorry to spoil his fun; but he had asked for information.

"That word," I told him, "is pronounced waste."

He picked up his needle and resumed his thimble. After a time he said: "You have twenty-six letters in your alphabet. In Armenia we have thirty-eight. But we pronounce every letter; no quiet sounds, like in American. Oh, well, all I know is carpets and rugs."

A day later I found his bill on my desk. The figure was commensurate with his skill. Below it he had written, "If you can find the place, don't pay the bill."

I couldn't find it. He did know carpets and rugs.

JOHN F. HAYES.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

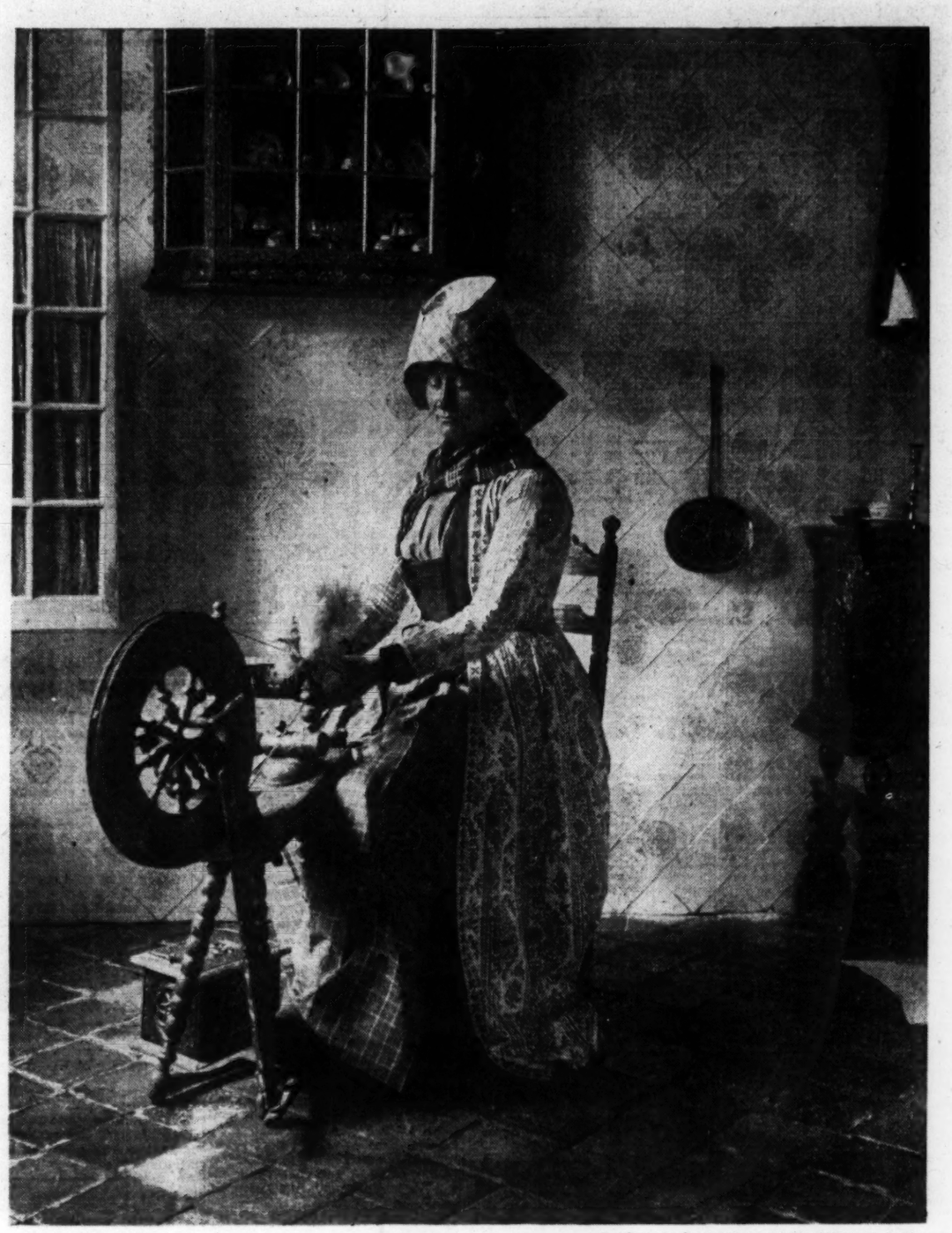
The Rooks Come Home to Roost

The hush that heralds sunset hovers over the land. In the linden avenue a handsome rook caws his loudest, and from a treetop the whole colony of rooks reply with raucous caws.

Each evening, as if answering the chime of the clock on the stable wall at Hovmarksgaard, the rooks come home to roost. The air is darkened with jetty wings and filled with loud cawing, as each bird finds its own particular nest or alights on the thatch of the old barn of the "gaard," which has been their goal for uncounted years. For an hour or more the rooks have been flying home from the ploughed fields or stubble land, from marsh or forest from wherever they have found a suitable feeding ground.

What a variety of notes there is when the birds assemble in convocation or clamour for spoil! Every tone is sounded from a deep bass to the screaming notes of a seagull, crying for food from a vessel in the Sound When the sun glints on the rooks' plumage, they are no longer black in color but iridescent, the head, crown and ear coverts being a dark purple-blue, every feather glossed and shiny. The scapular feathers of the shoulders are tinged with mauve and bronze, while the tail is a slatey blue-black. In the community are older birds, looking very wise; for they have lost the feathers from their faces, leaving the scabrous grey-white skin bare, the effect from a short distance being almost human.

How carefully the nests have been built in the treetops. Great bunches of sticks, with a deep hollow in the center where the three to five greenish-blue eggs are deposited. These birds know how strongly the wind can blow, and they know, too, the exact angle at which the nest can best withstand the strain. What an outlook the rooks have from their treetop colony.



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A Spinner of Hindeloopen, Holland

THERE is a quaint allusion to the name of the West Frisian town of Hindeloopen, on the wall of the church. There it is inscribed that the people were so anxious to hear the word of the Lord, that they came in flocks, like "hinds running."

Christianity came to Hindeloopen in the seventh century, when it was the resort of the old Frisian kings. During the Middle Ages, the town grew in importance as a trading center for the merchant ships of the Hanseatic cities and for those of other countries. Together with commerce the fishing industry developed, but that was in the days of the small wooden craft that hugged the coasts and crept through safe inland waterways, avoiding the open sea as much as possible.

With bigger ships and scientific navigation, fear of the high seas lessened; and the importance of the Frisian ports dwindled as trade began to be transferred to the big ports of Holland. Hindeloopen dropped into obscurity, but not into idleness. Fishing became its chief means of livelihood and the brown-sailed vessels ventured out on those waters of sudden and unexpected storms, the Zuider Zee.

The woman who sits spinning in the picture belongs to the prosperous period of Hindeloopen. She is typical of her race, although the costume she wears is now rarely seen even on gala days. Her dress gives quite a lot of information about her. We know, for instance, that she is over twenty because, before that age, the young women of Hindeloopen were not entitled to wear the "wentke," the long unfastened coat of daintily patterned chintz. The material used to be exported to Amsterdam from Persia, India and Ceylon. The apron and bodice, too, were often of East Indian material, in shades of red, except in the case of a widow when the color used was blue. That the lady is married, we are certain, because her black bodice is laced on the right-hand side; but we cannot see if the seven-yard lacing is of red or pink, or of the green or black which denoted mourning. Notice the way in which her three-cornered silk neckerchief is tucked under the bodice. It is fastened at the neck with a gold brooch or ring. Beneath the full black skirt are three petticoats. On Sundays fine black slippers of polished wood, that looked like patent leather, were worn in place of the workaday *klompen* of unvarnished willow or poplar wood.

It is a pity that we cannot see the needle-case, pincushion, scissors and silver crochet hook, that were sometimes suspended from the left side at the waist, and the little round pocket that hung on the right.

Perhaps the most striking feature is the head-dress. It is an elaborate arrangement, built up over a cylindrical frame of stiff linen lined with red flannel. First comes an undercap, with a piece of gold ribbon over the crown. This, because it glitters, is called the "blinker." The square-cut "flip" of red-checked material is pleated and stretched over the linen, so that it forms a curious fold as it hangs from the brooch that fastens it at the back.

In the glass cupboard repose the best cups and saucers from China or of Delft ware. They are of blue and white and the cups are handleless. On the lower shelf is a bowl of silver.

The fish spoon of polished brass is not essentially Frisian, but the carved chest is. That with the wall bed, cheese press, linen press, and plate rack would be of carved oak. The little footstool, also of oak, was made to contain hot peat.

The floor is of red tiles and the coloring in the wall tiles is blue. It was customary for the lower half of the walls to be covered with patterned tiles, often of the now priceless Old Delft. Biblical scenes were popular.

The closing of the Zuider Zee has brought yet another change to the old town. Fishing necessarily decreases as the land is drained; but, nothing daunted, the Hindeloopen folk have turned their water-side territory into a bathing place. As the reclaimed ground becomes arable, they will, no doubt, start dairy farms with the famous black-and-white Frisian cattle. But, although the old town changes and although the pretty costume has been replaced by a garb less expensive, the characteristics of the race remain. Quiet and reserved, the people do not form attachments lightly; but, once made, their friendship is steadfast and reliable. She would be a good friend, this woman of Hindeloopen, descendant of those earnest ones who to hear the Lord's Word came running as hinds.

A Perfect Before-Breakfast Walk

York, let me tell you, is the last city left in England which a man should enter on horseback or on foot. Unfortunately few people know this. When I came to the high, white, machiolated wall that circles this city I looked up at the great bastions that guard its angles, at the cross-slits for the bowmen, at the gate-houses on whose topmost turrets little stone men, outlined against the sky, hug bowlders against their stomachs and seem about to heave them down on you as you pass. . . .

The walls offer you a three-mile walk, which I consider to be the best before-breakfast walk in England.

It was one of those hushed, sweet, washed-clean April mornings, the smell of grass in the air and the wind running round corners like a pup in search of his tail. An old man was shaking a religious mat on the south steps of the minster, the sun was washing the east window, and the great church lay in unexpected early shadows. . . .

The minster bell chimed a half-hour. Smoke began to curl from the chimneys above the red roofs. York was awakening. Beyond the walls bicycles went by. There were bells, bells, bells! Did you ever hear of a medieval city without bells? (They even sell coal with a bell in York.)

So I went on to Monk Bar, where the stonemen have been holding their missiles for centuries, on to Walmgate Bar, which has a great barbican, or outwork, lying before it and a wireless aerial attached to it! Here lives a member of the police force in the most romantic house in York. Then Victoria Bar, and Micklegate, which bears on heraldic shields the lions of England quartered with the lilies of France; and so round the bend to Tanners Moat and right ahead the classic view of York Minster lifting its towers above the city and the white wall twisting on and on.

What a walk, and what a city, for an April morning!—From "The Call of England" by H. V. MORTON (New York: McBride).

Snowstorm: Mountain Village

Men came with brawn and guns and axes
And took this town site from the hill:
With shouts and blows and laws and taxes
They slowly hewed it to their will.
But last night while they slept in silence
The airy, feathery snow stole down
Without a sound or any violence
And sternly, gently took the town.

ROBIN LAMPSON.

ЧТО О БУДУЩЕМ?

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ХОРОШИЙ садовник тщательно отбирает свои семена и заботливо сажает их. Он не только подготовляет почву для сеяния, но и следит за ней, чтобы всему посаженному была обеспечена возможность нормального роста до полного цветения или оплодотворения. Поступая так он не сомневаясь ожидает, что в результате получится прекрасный сад, ибо ему хорошо известно, как верна аксиома что посеешь, то и пожнешь.

Не отличается от этого и то, что происходит в порядке человеческого опыта. Вообще говоря, обстоятельства в жизни человека являются результатом его мыслей. Каждая мысль, проникающая в наше сознание, принимает участие в определении характера нашего настоящего и нашего будущего. Например, невежество, страх, животность, неизменно проявляются в каких нибудь затруднениях. Но мудрость, вера и любовь всегда дают гармонию. Павел, мудрый писатель, так определял этот закон причины и следствия: "Сеющий в плоть свою от плоти пожнет тление, а сеющий в дух от духа пожнет жизнь вечную."

Христианская Наука подтверждает эти Библейские слова, ясно показывая, что Бог, Дух—единственный источник бытия. Согласно этому учению "плоть" есть наше ошибочное материальное ощущение вещей; и это ложное ощущение есть источник горя, страха, греха и болезни. Средство против этого вредного ощущения, это обратить наши взоры к Богу, духу, где все совершенно. Кто так поступает, тот сеет "в дух." Его мышление постепенно изменяется и перемена эта отражается в его сознательных переживаниях.

И настоящее и будущее заключается в мыслях и непосредственно зависит от того, что человек принимает за правильное или неправильное. Поэтому Христианская Наука энергично побуждает нас обращаться к Богу, ибо молитвенные усилия понять Его, как Любовь, Дух и Жизнь так обогащают мышление, что условия нашей жизни неизбежно изменяются к лучшему. Когда мы хотя-бы в слабой мере постигаем красоту и совершенство Бога, мы обретаем духовную свободу, дающую нашим действиям уверенность и равновесие.

Тому, кто научился обращаться к Богу, отрицая разлад и заявляя о своем праве на праведность, радость, мир и обилие боятся будущего не надо. Захочет-ли кто нибудь отказаться от гармонии характеризующей любящее Провидение Бога, и променять ее на анархию материального восприятия вещей, в то время как каждый день приносит нам новые доказательства полной несостоятельности материалистического мировоззрения? Mary Baker Eddy Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки и автор книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" говорит на стр. 432: "Для того, чтобы логично рассуждать, необходимо иметь в мыслях один только факт: духовное бытие." Факт о духовном бытии это то, что Бог есть совершенная бесконечная Жизнь, отраженная в человеке. И когда мы постоянно сознаем этот факт, опыт жизни не может не преисполнится счастьем, включая и то, что называется будущим.

Опасаясь грядущих событий, многие люди пытаются заглянуть в будущее, предаваясь разным окультным или суеверным занятиям. Эти так называемые тайные искусства—между прочим хиромантия и гадание—процветали с давних пор. Все они вызваны лишь страхом, связанным с верою в материальную жизнь, подвластную таинственной судьбе. Эти понятия исчезают, уступая место пониманию, что Бог охраняет человека. Охристианение мысли есть научный прием, благодаря которому мы постоянно и все в большей мере испытываем добро.

Как часто была доказана полная несостоятельность разных ужасных предсказаний, благодаря Христианской Науке и преодолению ложных представлений, о Боге и о человеке. Потому что Бог есть единственный творец, неестественно и незаконно верить, в то что человек может быть обезображен злом. По настоящему принадлежит человеку лишь то, что дает ему Бог; и эта истина дарует человеку полную свободу уничтожая представления, которые способны проявиться ввиде болезни, страха смерти, ненависти, убожества и боязни бедности. На стр. 191 Science and Health Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Человеческая мысль должна освободиться от материальности и рабства, которые мы сами на себя наложили. Она не должна спрашивать голову, сердце, или легкое Что ожидает человека в жизни?"

Теперь, когда в связи с материальной точкой зрения все дали себя охватить отчаянию, каждому мыслящему человеку надлежит сохранить за собой право принимать только истинные идеи, данные нам Богом. Каждая мысль, которая стучится в наше сознание должна быть проверена, а критерием для этого является совершество Бога и Его отражения, человека. Кто от этого критерия не отступает, тот свободен от влияния или вредного воздействия агрессивных или полных страха внушений, ибо в его жизненном опыте заведомо скажется то, что он фактически знает о Боге: что Бог есть и что человек—сын Божий.

Когда мы мыслим духовно, когда мы исправляем наше сознание, когда мы его ослушевляем божественной реальностью, то мы сеем семена, которые украсят и настоящее и будущее ростущим сознанием присутствия и силы Бога. Иисус из Назарета говорил с величайшим упованием о тех людях, которые сеют эти семена "в добром и чистом сердце," сказал ученикам своим, что это приносит "плод сторичный."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

What of the Future?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE skillful gardener chooses his seeds thoughtfully, and plants them carefully. Not only does he prepare the soil for the sowing, but he watches it afterwards, so that the seeds he has planted may have every opportunity to grow naturally to the fullness of their flowering or fruitage. Doing this, he confidently expects a beautiful garden, for well he knows the truth of the axiom that the sowing determines the reaping.

Not unlike this is the sequence of human experience. The circumstances of any individual are, generally speaking, the expression of thought. Every thought that enters one's consciousness has some part in giving character to the present and to the future of each individual. Ignorance, fear, and animality, for instance, invariably externalize themselves in some kind of troublesomeness; whereas wisdom, faith, and love always promote harmony. Paul, a wise writer, has thus stated this law of cause and effect: "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

Christian Science corroborates this Scriptural statement by making clear the fact that God, Spirit, is the only source of real being. According to this teaching, "the flesh" is a mistaken mortal, material sense of things; and this false sense is the source of trouble, fear, sin, sickness. The remedy for this ill-producing sense is to look Godward, Spiritward, where all is perfect. He who does this is sowing "to the Spirit." His thinking is gradually transformed, and his conscious human experience naturally reflects this transformation.

Both present and future are included in thought, and are affected by what the individual accepts as true or false. Therefore Christian Science strongly urges men to turn to God, because the prayerful effort to understand Him as Love, Spirit, and Life so enriches one's thinking that human betterment necessarily results. To understand even in a degree the loveliness and perfection of God is to find a spiritual freedom that gives confidence and poise to human action.

No one ever need fear the future if he will but learn to turn to God, denying all discord and claiming all righteousness, joy, peace, and plenty. Why should anyone forsake the harmony that characterizes God's loving providence, for the anarchy of a material sense of things, when every day offers new proofs that materialistic views are unreliable? Mary Baker Eddy the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says on page 492, "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence." The fact regarding spiritual existence is that God is the perfect, infinite Life, reflected by man; and this fact, mentally entertained, must bless all human experience, including what is called the future.

Many people, anxious about coming events, seek to know what the future holds by following various occult or superstitious practices. These so-called secret arts—among others, palmistry and fortune-telling—have flourished since earliest times, and they one and all appeal to the fear incidental to the belief that life is material and subject to an obscure fate. Such notions disappear before the understanding that God is the preserver of man. To Christianize thought is the scientific method of perpetuating and enlarging the experience of good.

Numerous dire prophecies have been proved untrue in Christian Science by the overcoming of false beliefs about God and man. Because God is the only creator, belief in the defacement of man by evil is abnormal and illegitimate. Nothing really belongs to man but that which God gives to him; and this truth liberates humanity by destroying such beliefs as are manifested in disease and the fear of death, hatred, deformity, and the dread of lack. On page 191 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The human thought must free itself from self-imposed materiality and bondage. It should no longer ask of the head, heart, or lungs: What are man's prospects for life?"

In these days, when the despair contingent on a material outlook is so widely accepted, it behooves every thinker to guard his right to accept only the true ideas which God gives him. Always his standard for measuring any thought which knocks at the door of his consciousness, should be the perfectness of God and His reflection, man. One who maintains this standard will not be influenced or harmed by aggressive and fearful suggestions, because his experience will be showing forth his knowledge of the fact that God is, and that man is the son of God.

To think spiritually, to correct and inform human consciousness according to the pattern of divine reality, is to sow a seed that will beautify present and future with a growing sense of the presence and power of God. Jesus of Nazareth spoke in terms of highest hope of those who sow this seed in the soil of "an honest and good heart." It bears fruit, he told his disciples, "an hundredfold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Venetian Blinds

Screened sunlight in the room a pattern makes
Of bars, that worm their way across the floor
In imperceptible progression. They
With fervent light work feverishly awhile,
From gold dilate, till white intensity
Is focused and reflected Shafts of gauze
Spun taut 'twixt blind and bars are pathways for
A starry multitude that slowly falls,
Falls to the ground The sun moves round,
The golden bars grow faint and fainter, till
They are no more The room is left alone.

HELEN R. QUITZOW.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Creep Quietly Forward Again in Slow Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Slightly Higher Prices Recorded In Slow Market

Some Sections of List Display Firm Tone—Mine Shares Up

By Forrest Price

Stocks crept gingerly forward again.

There was nothing robust about the market except in special groups. But the general trend was upward.

Trading was of small proportions. Total sales were about 450,000 shares.

Just what is holding back the stock market business is hard to determine now that Congress has adjourned, labor conditions are improving and there is nothing untoward on the financial skies.

The mining stocks came to the front and center in today's listless market. U. S. Smelting soared more than 4 points. Homestake gained 5. Other metal stocks in demand at higher prices included Cerro de Pasco, Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine, Noranda, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

Moderate gains were made by Anaconda, Kennecott, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone and Consolidated Gas.

Bond prices followed no definite trend. Possibly most changes were in the direction of higher prices. Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Texas Corporation 5s and Shell Union 5s were strong features of the oil group. Bethlehem Steel 4s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s and Pacific Gas 5s were slightly higher. Some of the other industrials and a few rails were soft.

Wheat declined 2½ to 3½ cents under yesterday's close. Sugar, silver and rubber were firmer. Corn and oats followed wheat downward. Cotton prices closed with net gains for the day.

Congressional appropriations, guarantees and authorizations running into many millions do not seem to have made much of an impression upon the investing public, strange as it may appear. It seems that the tremendous amount is too vast to be readily comprehended.

Sooner or later the Government's enormous expenditures will make themselves felt. The wonder is that commerce and the securities markets have not already felt the impulse. Business is timidly moving along, making progress, but apparently waiting just now for the much heralded summer recession.

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Some of the silver shares gleamed brighter today, and stock market sentiment exhibited signs of improvement.

While there was intermittent activity in some groups of equities, the trading dullness of previous sessions persisted in most departments.

Many operators were admittedly out of the market for the time being, apparently waiting for some further motivation from economic or political forces. Commission houses, the majority of which are "in the red" because of lack of business, generally were pictures of gloom.

Metals Are Strong

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up more than 4 points, and other metals up a point or more included American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, McIntyre Porcupine and Dome. Homestake Mining gained 5 points on a small turnover.

Fractional advances were registered by Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott and Westinghouse.

American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union and a number of others were narrow. American Sugar Refining preferred got up a point to a new 1934 high, and American Beet Sugar was a bit higher. The oils were inclined to ease.

The flurry in the various metal stocks was coincident with a statement by Secretary Morgenthau that provisions of the new Silver Act will be carried out "enthusiastically." The Secretary also said that buying of silver with general funds of the Treasury was begun yesterday.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices again failed to develop a marked trend today. Domestic industrial and rail issues moved irregularly in light trading, while U. S. Governments tended to ease.

Some of the industrials like National Dairy 5¼s and Armour 4½s were steady to slightly lower.

Treasury issues worked 1-32d to 4-32s of a point down in light trading.

German 5½s among the foreign list, lost ⅜ of a point in a moderate turnover. Japanese issues were mixed.

Southwest Gas Utilities

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The protective committee for Southwest Gas Utilities Corporation 6½ per cent bonds announces that it will bid for the pledged assets of the company at a sale to be held in Wilmington, Del., on June 25. The assets consist of securities of wholly owned subsidiaries or controlled companies. About two-thirds of the parent company bonds have been deposited in assent to the plan.

Life Insurance Sales

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Sales of life insurance in the United States increased 22 per cent in May over the like month last year, according to figures compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. Every state, with the exception of Kentucky, the report stated, showed increases, the greatest gain occurring in the south Atlantic and west south central group of states.

Bituminous Coal Output

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Production of bituminous coal for the week ended June 16, as estimated by the National Coal Association, was 6,175,000 net tons, compared with 6,217,000 tons for the previous week and 5,674,000 for the like period last year.

Portland Cement Industry

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Portland cement industry in May produced 8,554,000 barrels, an increase of 36.6 per cent over May, 1933, the Department of Commerce reports. Shipments of 8,731,000 barrels were 30 per cent above last year, and May 31 stocks of 21,345,000 barrels were up 6.1 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	June 21	Last June 20
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	107	107	107	..
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	600	9	8⅛	8⅛	9
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	500	28	27½	27¾	27½
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	..
106¼	91¾	3¶	Air Reduction	300	98½	97¾	98	..
33⅛	11⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2500	20¼	20	20	20
8¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13½	13½	13½	14
160⅜	126½	.6	Allied Chem	500	141	139¼	139¼	141¼
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	500	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	300	52½	52½	53½	53
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	300	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
13⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1800	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12½
72&	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	69⅜	68½	69⅜	68½
38	23¾	.80	*Am Brake S&F	100	27	27	27	27
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	600	97½	96⅝	96⅜	98
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	57½	57½	57½	57½
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	36⅜	35½	36	35⅝
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
13⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	1700	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
11	6½	..	Am International	600	8½	8¼	8½	8½
1½	¾	..	Am La France	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
74⅜	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27⅝	18½	..	Am Metal	1800	23⅜	22½	22⅜	22½
34¾	21	1½	Am News	10	26	25½	26	26½
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & It	1200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	19	19	19	..
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	1500	14¾	14½	14½	14½
28¼	16⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1000	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
2⅜	1	..	Am S Sp & Com	1000	1¼	1	1	1⅛
51¼	35⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	43¼	41⅞	43⅜	41⅜
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	16¼	16	16	17
64½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	63½	61½	61½	62¾
117&	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	120¼	117½	120⅛	116¾
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	115⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115⅝
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	100	11	11	11	11⅛
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	800	20⅜	20	20	20¾
83¼	58	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	61½	60½	60½	61
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	3400	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	1100	6⅜	6	6¼	6½
17⅜	13	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	30	31	30½	30½	..
7⅞	5	..	A P W aper	180	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
8	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6⅜
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
75⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	300	68	67¾	68	67½
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	300	5	5	5	..
77½	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	63	63	63	..
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
73⅜	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	2700	59⅞	58⅛	58¼	59¼
87½	70⅛	5.00	Atchison pf	100	87	87	87	87½
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	200	41	40	40	41
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	2400	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	48	48	48	..
57⅝	25⅜	..	Auburn Auto	800	27⅜	27	27	26¾
64	39	.4	Austin Nichols A	30	60	59	59	..
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	6⅜	6½	6½	6¾

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	45	45	45	45
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	24½	24⅛	24¼	24¼
27⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	40	99½	98	98	99½
46⅜	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	42	42	..
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108	108	108	108
38½	16⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	20	29	29	29	29
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	64	64	64	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	15¾	15½	15½	15½
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	17¼	17	17	17½
34½	26½	.25b	Best & Co	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	34½	33¾	34⅛	34¼
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	28	28	28	28½
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	11⅛	11	11	11⅜
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54¼	53¾	53¾	53¾
83	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	80½	80½	80½	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	26⅜	26½	26½	26½
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	400	24½	24	24	24⅜
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	38⅜	38	38⅛	38¼
94⅜	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92	92	92	93
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn n Gas	100	67¼	67¼	65¼	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	6¼	6	6	6½
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	700	14½	14	14¼	14⅛
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	3½	h	Bush Term deb	100	4	4	4	..
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	30	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	11⅜
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	700	32½	31½	31½	32¼
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4200	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	500	53⅛	52½	52½	53⅛
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	10	72	72	72	71½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
44⅞	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1800	27⅛	26¼	26½	26
4⅝	2¼	.h	Celotex Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	1¼	.h	Celotex vtc	200	2	2	2	2⅛
22¾	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	70	15	14⅝	14⅝	14½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	300	29	28	28	29
92	62	..	Central RR of NJ	100	68	68	68	..
42½	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	18500	42½	40¼	40⅞	39⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
48⅜	34¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1100	10	9⅝	9½	9⅞
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	24½	23¾	24	24
11⅝	6	..	Chrysler	10200	43¼	40	40⅛	40¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20¼	20¼	20¾
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	35	35	35	35½
18⅛	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
28½	15⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	200	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
8¾	3⅜	..	h Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	31½	31¼	31¼	..
33¼	20	..	Colo &2So 1pf	70	25	24⅞	25	25
18¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	2900	14½	14	14	14⅜
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	78¾	77½	78¾	..
34⅞	23	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	100	34⅜	30¾	30¾	31
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	600	74½	73¼	73¼	73¾
35⅞	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	700	30	29½	29¾	30
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	150	105	105	105	105½
59⅜	25¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	57	56	56	57
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	23½	23	23	23⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	2700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
52¾	21½	.6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	48	47⅝	48	..
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	100	28	28	28	27⅞
47⅜	21⅛	2	Consol Gas	4500	35⅜	34	34	34½
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	94	94	93¾
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	5100	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
2⅝	⅞	..	Consol Textile	400	1⅛	1	1	1
13⅝	6⅛	..	Container A	100	10½	10½	10½	11
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	..	3⅞	3⅞	4
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	200	79	79	79	79
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2500	20½	19½	196	20⅜
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	400	68	67½	68	68
145	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	143½	143½	143½	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	100	6	6	6	6½
35	28	2*	Cream of Wheat	300	33¼	33	33	33¼
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	5	5	5	5¼
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	60	60	60	..
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	60	7	7	7	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	70	50	49¼	49¼	50
29⅜	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46	..
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Publishg	300	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
5¼	2½	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	80	80	80	80
12¼	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
			Curtis-Wright A	600	10½	10½	10½	10½

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	200	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	700	24	23¼	23¼	24
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	300	76½	76	76½	75½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31¼	30⅞	31¼	..
45½	32	1.50¶	Dome Mines	3700	44¾	43¾	43¾	42⅜
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21	21¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	800	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	12400	91½	89¾	89¾	90¾
124¼	115	6	du Pont deb	400	124½	123½	123½	124½
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	170	102½	101⅝	102	102

—E—

12⅞	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	99¾
22½	13½	1	Easton Mfg	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	22¼	21½	21½	22⅛
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	97½	97	97	98
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
19⅝	4	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	16	16	16	16¼
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	43½	43½	43½	43⅝
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
11	7	..	Engineers PS ww	200	16	16	16	16
24⅞	17⅜	..	Erie RR	100	19½	19½	19½	20
23	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1200	24¾	24	24	24⅝
10½	4	..	Exchanfie Buffet	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

—F—

61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8	8	8	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31½	31½	31½	32⅜
28½	25	.80¶	Filene's Sons Co	20	30	30	30	..
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	300	17½	17½	17½	17¾
67½	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	100	65½	65½	65½	65¾
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅛
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	500	13	12½	12½	13
27½	19⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	21⅝	21½	21½	22
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	200	14¼	14	14	14½
63	36⅛	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	1300	32½	31¾	31¾	32
19⅝	9	..	Fuller 2pf	30	11	11	11	..

—G—

43⅜	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	600	39½	38¼	38½	39
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	200	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19½
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	400	10	10	10	10
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
6⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
25⅛	18½	.60	Gen Electric	9200	20⅜	20	20⅛	20½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
36⅜	31⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	900	32⅛	32	32	32
1⅜	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	8500	32½	31½	31¾	31⅝
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102¼	102	102¼	102
5⅜	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	200	2	2	2	1⅞
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract cb	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..

—H—

12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
65	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	65
28⅜	15⅜	1	Glidden	1100	24½	24	24¼	24
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	80	101	100	101	100
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	100	14	14	14	14⅛
62⅜	40	..	Goodrich pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
41⅜	28¾	..	Goodyear	400	29¾	29	29	29
11⅜	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
4½	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
13⅜	8	..	Granby	300	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1900	23⅛	22⅝	22½	22¾
13½	10¼	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
34½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	2800	32½	31⅞	31⅞	32
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	600	2⅜	2½	2½	..

—H—

8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	90	94	94	94	94
24⅜	14½	1b	Harbison Walker	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
62	19⅜	..	Hat Corp pf	10	58½	58½	58½	60
98⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	88	87¾	88	88¼
75	59	3	Hercules Powder	400	71⅝	70½	71⅞	69⅞
124½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	122	122	122	..
64½	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	63½	63½	63½	63⅛
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
13	5¾	.25	Hollander	2400	13	11⅞	12½	11¾
388	310	12¶	Homestake Min	200	388	380	380	..
54	43	3½	Household Fin pf	100	50	50	50	51¼
29¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	100	21½	21½	21½	..
56⅞	35½	3*	Howe Sound

Commerce and Finance

United States' April Foreign Trade Is Above Year Ago

Business and Industry

United States Foreign Trade Rises in April

Both Exports and Imports Above 1933, but Lower Than in March, 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Department of Commerce reports that exports in April were greater than those for the like month of last year in all leading geographical areas in the world. Imports were lower in only one case. As compared with March, however, foreign trade in April was lower.

April exports increased $74,219,631 over the like month last year, while imports rose $52,725,451.

Exports to 40 principal markets were greater in April of this year than in 1933, while imports from Italy showed the only decrease. In April this year imports from Italy were $2,912,283 compared with $3,-$17,976 for the like month last year.

April exports from the United States were $11,578,262 under the March exports, the total for April being $179,436,743. Northern and Southern North America, South America and Oceania imported more goods than in March, but Europe, Asia and Africa showed decreases.

Imports of $141,137,231 showed a decrease from $153,027,083 imported in March, the only increase being in goods from Asia.

The following table gives comparisons of April, 1934, with April, 1933:

By Grand Divisions

Exports to	April,'34	April,'33
Europe	$80,150,053	$52,226,722
Northern N. Amer.	26,650,172	13,568,485
Southern N. Amer.	15,989,437	10,383,969
South America	13,449,002	7,783,764
Asia	31,902,994	15,085,011
Oceania	5,587,296	2,738,039
Africa	5,707,789	3,431,122
Total	$179,436,743	$105,217,112

By Principal Markets

Argentina	$3,619,123	$2,535,159
Australia	4,380,373	1,998,961
Belgium	4,605,355	2,742,898
Brazil	3,168,825	2,320,405
British India	2,039,348	994,345
British Malaya	255,720	91,198
British South Africa	2,845,405	1,670,689
Canada	26,254,376	13,308,919
Central America	3,444,866	2,987,563
Chile	1,020,429	296,539
China	6,389,357	2,412,683
Colombia	2,024,528	938,590
Cuba	4,253,681	2,307,711
Czechoslovakia	229,756	83,324
Denmark	1,198,468	669,091
Dominican Republic	739,289	329,023
Ecuador	239,257	129,003
Egypt	779,334	175,137
Finland	547,304	301,798
France	10,674,084	8,163,410
Germany	10,823,611	8,908,232
Greece	393,568	139,215
Hong Kong	613,231	797,415
Irish Free State	434,019	196,113
Italy	4,595,584	3,100,969
Japan	14,823,732	6,408,030
Mexico	4,667,995	2,851,983
Netherland E. Indies	917,028	397,457
Netherlands	5,342,904	3,139,640
New Zealand	1,141,056	713,756
Norway	1,241,769	459,995
Peru	708,706	221,318
Philippine Islands	4,580,509	2,980,972
Soviet Russia in Europe	2,043,616	450,044
Spain	2,619,944	2,540,805
Sweden	2,894,269	861,906
Switzerland	793,805	496,947
United Kingdom	28,840,380	18,231,663
Uruguay	420,992	216,075
Venezuela	1,586,417	894,819

Comparisons as to Imports

The following table gives import figures for April of the two years:

By Grand Divisions

Imports From	April,1934	April, 1933
Europe	$37,544,977	$24,420,398
Northern No. America	16,505,803	11,139,724
Southern No. America	9,719,636	11,678,277
South America	21,921,255	12,906,276
Asia	50,655,184	26,877,016
Oceania	1,000,379	191,955
Africa	3,699,997	1,198,134
Total	$141,137,231	$88,441,780

By Principal Markets

Imports From	April, 1934	April, 1933
Argentine	3,075,557	827,092
Australia	707,998	135,958
Belgium	2,144,884	1,218,227
Brazil	7,127,384	6,105,130
British India	4,451,114	2,340,732
British Malaya	8,937,817	2,545,927
British South Africa	182,695	81,924
Canada	16,270,970	11,078,285
Central America	2,581,788	2,282,450
Chile	3,783,644	408,708
China	4,591,337	2,110,803
Colombia	5,107,762	2,836,328
Cuba	2,553,485	5,490,961
Czechoslovakia	1,369,423	736,070
Denmark	108,979	93,053
Dominican Republic	344,158	289,943
Ecudaor	154,082	153,854
Egypt	668,861	318,936
Finland	678,019	462,054
France	3,898,287	2,206,380
Germany	5,738,420	4,726,447
Greece	686,820	327,843
Hong Kong	562,745	257,552
Irish Free State	68,057	19,407
Italy	2,912,283	3,317,976
Japan	10,185,796	8,054,754
Mexico	3,110,022	2,527,416
Netherlands East Indies	3,521,611	1,392,473
Netherlands	2,305,547	1,799,991
New Zealand	365,207	38,495
Norway	1,082,194	588,559
Peru	293,862	192,774
Philippine Islands	15,141,390	8,812,683
Sov't Russia in Eur.	1,229,076	917,408
Spain	1,889,081	691,732
Sweden	1,506,545	764,229
Switzerland	1,302,477	874,572
United Kingdom	9,007,783	5,095,155
Uruguay	434,439	99,989
Venezuela	1,803,328	1,241,052

New Zealand Railways' Revenue Gains in 1933-34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, June 21 — Returns from the New Zealand State railways indicate that the net revenue for the year 1933-34 will be about £1,000,000. Though this is short by about £1,250,000 of the amount needed to pay interest on the capital, it shows a substantial improvement on the previous year. Moreover, the general manager of the railways notes "a marked change in the public attitude toward the railways, a growing understanding of the work the railways are trying to do." He sees in the better revenue returns a "back-to-the-rail tendency."

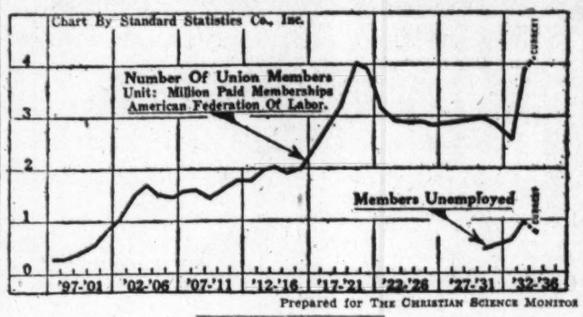
It is now nearly three years since the railways were placed under a non-political board. It has advertised extensively, offered lower fares and attractive excursions, and generally exerted itself to bring the railways and the public into closer contact.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Rise for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended June 16, totaled 3,611,730 bushels, as compared with 2,539,031 bushels in the previous week.

Number of Union Members Is Above Previous Peak of 1919



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, after drifting around the 3,000,000 mark for 10 years, is now back at slightly more than 4,000,000, the figure reached at the previous peak in 1919.

Domestic Cotton Consumption Is Slightly Larger

Spinners Use 520,000 Bales in May Compared With 513,000 in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Domestic cotton mills consumed slightly more cotton during May than during April, but their daily rate of consumption in May was below that in the previous month, according to a report just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

During May, domestic spinners consumed 520,000 bales of cotton as compared with 513,000 in April, 620,-000 in May a year ago, 333,000 two years ago, 465,000 three years ago, and 474,000 four years ago.

"The daily rate of cotton consumption in May was 22,900 bales," says the Exchange Service, "contrasted with 24,400 in April, 25,100 in May last year, 14,000 two years ago, 19,600 three years ago, and 19,-800 four years ago. The decrease in the daily rate of consumption from April to May this year was 6.1 per cent as compared with a normal seasonal decline of three to four per cent.

"In comparing cotton consumption in May this year with that in May last year, it will be remembered that domestic cotton mills were very busy a year ago owing to the large orders for cotton goods that had been placed by buyers in anticipation of higher cotton goods prices resulting not only from advancing raw cotton prices but also from processing taxes and higher labor costs. Mill activity turned upward from April through June last year, contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

"Domestic cotton goods production declined during May, while domestic production of general manufactures held about unchanged. The index of cotton goods production for May, based on the average rate of production during the six years from 1922 through 1927, was 91 contrasted with 98 in April, 109 in May a year ago, 61 two years ago, 86 three years ago, and 86 four years ago. The May index of production of general manufactures was 89 as compared with the same in April, 79 in May last year, 61 two years ago, 90 three years ago, and 106 four years ago.

"Cotton goods production in May this year was 16.5 per cent smaller than in May last year, but it was 49.2 per cent larger than in May two years ago, while production of general manufactures was 12.7 per cent larger than a year ago, and 45.9 per cent larger than two years ago. The average index of cotton goods production for the 10 months from Aug. 1 to May 31 this season was 92 contrasted with an average of 95 during all of last season, 75 two seasons ago, 81 three seasons ago, and 94 four seasons ago.

"The average August-May index of general manufacturing production was 81 as compared with 69 for all of last season, 67 two seasons ago, 86 three seasons ago, and 108 four seasons ago."

Bank Clearings In Increased Volume

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Bank clearings for the country last week totaled $5,580,207,000 compared with $5,553,245,000 for the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. The volume exceeded the previous week by $975,502,000.

At New York clearings were down 4.4 per cent while the total for outside centers showed a gain of 13.6 per cent over last year.

Receives Insurance After Half Century of Waiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Nearly a half a century after the policy was taken out the Equitable Life Assurance Society has just paid the local heirs of the beneficiary a goodly check. The principal only amounted to $230 but interest for the 49 years amounted to $1035.87 bringing the total payment to $1265.87.

A long-ago Southern feud, the experiences of a plantation overseer, and many other colorful incidents enter into the history of the policy which was found in the files of Mr. W. E. Pendleton, manager of the Equitable Society in the Macon district. George Cheves, the insured, worked as overseer for Chadrack Crawford who was named as beneficiary in the policy of the former. Both have long since passed and a nephew and niece of Mr. Crawford have just received the payment of the money to which they were entitled. Three months of searching established the validity of the records.

Retail Executives Predict Inflation Of Prices in Fall

Argument Based on General Recovery and Government Spending

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Price inflation will be resumed within three or four months, it was predicted by two outstanding department store executives at the final meeting of the National Retail Drygoods Association, a part of the Advertising Federation of America, here yesterday. Mr. Kenneth Collins, assistant to the president of Gimbel Brothers, and Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery & Co., Boston, united in forecasting that by September or October a rise of retail prices will be in full swing.

Mr. Collins held that the rise might begin during the summer. Mr. O'Connell expected that the present sag will continue until early fall, when the upward climb will commence with strength.

Their argument was based partly on general business recovery and partly on the vast program of Government expenditures during the spring, which is to be continued throughout the rest of the year. "Sooner or later," said Mr. O'Connell, "the inflationary effect of these expenditures is bound to be felt."

The fall, he declared, will unquestionably show the results of the President's recovery program.

"When this trend develops," Mr. Collins warned, "retailers must immediately scrap whatever previous plans they may have made and adjust their operations once again to a rising price level."

Celler-Copland Act Seen as a Benefit To American Ports

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—The Celler-Copland Act, authorizing the establishment of foreign trade zones, which was signed by President Roosevelt this week, receives the hearty endorsement of the Port of New York Authority in a statement by J. E. Ramsey, general manager of the organization.

The Port Authority, which has been actively supporting such legislation for several years, sees the act as a step pointing the way to the development of transshipment and reëxport business for the benefit of American ports.

The act provides that a board consisting of the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury and War may grant a permit for the operations of a so-called free zone in which goods can be transhipped from one American vessel to another without paying custom duties and continue on its route.

Although the law does not name any particular location at which foreign trade zones may be established, ports within a state are entitled to only one free trade zone. The Port Authority brought about an amendment so that the Port of New York could have two zones, one on the New York side and one on the New Jersey side.

Argentine-German Agreement Signed

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (By U. P.)—Argentina and Germany have concluded an agreement under which Germany increases her import quota on Argentine products $3,811,000,, of which $1,143,300 will be invested in agricultural produce.

Argentina grants additional exchange permits for equivalent German imports besides the ordinary permits now allowed under foreign exchange control.

U. S. Exports of Ham And Bacon to England Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—On the basis of allocations recently made by the British Government, United States exports of hams and bacon to the British market during the current year will be less than one-third of the average exports from this country to the United Kingdom during the decade preceding 1934, Charles E. Herrick, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on foreign relations and trade of the Institute of American Meat Packers, has announced.

"The United Kingdom formerly was the most important export market for American hams and bacon," Mr. Herrick stated. "During the decade preceding 1934, our exports of those products to the United Kingdom averaged 175,000,000 pounds a year,

Warfare in Chaco Causes Hardships To Two Nations

Bolivia and Paraguay Hampered by Trade Drop and Labor Shortage

WASHINGTON, June 21 (U. P.)—Grim warfare in the Chaco has brought economic depression to both Paraguay and Bolivia, without the temporary advantage of industrial stimulation such as usually has accompanied armed strife in other countries. Cash benefits of the struggle have gone largely to foreign munition makers.

Paraguay is primarily an agricultural country, while Bolivia finds in metal her chief national income. Neither has been industrially competent to improvise large-scale municions factories, such as produced small armies of war "profiteers" during the World War.

An outstanding effect of the war in both countries has been to reduce the man power available for normal economic activities, with the result that male farm workers in Paraguay have been largely supplanted by women and children, while in Bolivia a shortage of workers has hampered mining activities.

Situation in Paraguay

"The economic situation of Paraguay has shown no signs of betterment during the current year," according to advices to the United States Department of Commerce.

"During 1933, the situation was unsatisfactory and business declined below the levels of the preceding year. Foreign trade decreased, and the merchandise trade balance, although favorable, was some 50 per cent under that recorded in 1932.

"Industry was greatly restricted in all branches, not only because of the international difficulty with Bolivia, but in part the result of an unstable exchange situation.

"Total imports in 1933 amounted to 5,561,000 Argentine gold pesos and exports totaled 8,586,000 gold pesos, declines of 12 and 33 per cent respectively, as compared with 1932.

"Of total imports in 1933 the United States supplied approximately 12 per cent, the same ratio as in the preceding year. However, the total value of imports from the United States in 1933 was about 30 per cent under that for 1932."

In Bolivia a rise in tin prices this year somewhat brightened the economic picture, but the needs of the army had resulted in a shortage of labor for local industries and mines, and trade was severely hampered by the merchants' difficulty in securing exchange.

Exchange Restricted

Sales of luxury articles were practically discontinued, and there was reported to be some speculation in articles of prime necessity such as charcoal, gasoline and sugar.

Bolivia's few cotton and woolen mills were reported active in response to war needs, and some highway construction was attributed to the war.

Foreign military observers do not consider that the economic situation in itself would compel an early termination of hostilities by either country, but the exchange problem may cause increasing difficulty in financing munitions purchases abroad.

Paraguay, despite the large army, experienced a normal agricultural year in 1933, and prospects are favorable for good crops in 1934. Heavy demand of beef to feed the armies has lead to the necessity of cattle imports from Argentina.

Bolivia, according to information here, has been able to increase cereals production and is using considerable flour made from peas and beans, supplementing grains.

Canadian Revenues Rise in April-May

OTTAWA, June 21—Customs and excise revenue in Canada for April and May show an increase of some $11,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year, the Minister of National Revenue, R. C. Mathews, has announced.

The figures are, April and May, 1934, $34,438,000; 1933, $23,379,000. Last May shows increases in every branch. Customs increased by $3,-495,000, excise taxes by $3,390,000, excise duties by $501,000; the total increase over the previous May amounting to $7,368,000. Net collection of income tax in the two-month period showed an increase of $987,000, amounting to over $35,000,000.

Expects U. S.-Cuban Trade Pact Will Be Signed Soon

HAVANA, June 21 (AP)—Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, announces that he hoped the new trade treaty between Cuba and the United States would be concluded late in July or early in August.

The proposed treaty, he said, would result in an "appreciable increase" in exports of United States products to Cuba.

Pointing out the importance of Cuban markets for these products, he said: "Negotiations for revision of the present treaty are progressing satisfactorily.

The Ambassador said that United States exports to Cuba had dropped from approximately $129,000,000 worth in 1929 to $25,000,000 in 1933.

Consumption of Sugar In Europe Advances 4.4 P.C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Consumption of sugar in the 13 principal European countries during the first eight months of the current crop year (September, 1933—April, 1934) totaled 4,756,961 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 4,558,194 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 198,767 tons, approximately 4.4 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Company.

Publicist Visualizes U. S. Goal As Balanced Domestic Economy

Samuel Crowther Says Spread of Manufacturing Removes Reason for Existence of Much Foreign Trade—Sees Reciprocity Benefits Negligible

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—With the world becoming nationalistic to the extent that foreign trade is steadily diminishing and especially since the United States is now practically self-contained, Samuel Crowther reiterates his advocacy of shaping foreign policies "to the end of creating and sustaining a balance in our domestic economy."

Writing in the current issue of Economic Forum, Mr. Crowther, whose latest book, "America Self-Contained," inspired the organization of the Committee for America Self-Contained, with James W. Gerard as chairman, belittles the efforts to negotiate reciprocity treaties or trade agreements generally.

He states that the "concept of an industrial surplus is purely academic, but the notion that manufacturing surpluses are sold abroad is in flat contradiction to the facts."

Also that the "utilization of foreign markets to absorb a supposed excess of manufacturing capacity is another brain child," as excess industrial production has no relation to foreign trade, which has to be "cultivated as a regular branch of any business and is not an outlet for anything."

Basis of Trade Specialization

Mr. Crowther enunciates the principle of foreign trade as founded on the reasoning that it pays to specialize on what one can do best and to trade the product for the similarly specialized labor of someone else.

"The spread of manufacturing has removed the reason for the existence of a large amount of foreign trade," he continues. "The nations thus deprived of their markets have resorted to dumping to regain them. That has brought on a confusing variety of laws to prevent such invasions. Many of these laws have gone so far, for trading or other purposes, as to deprive nations of imports necessary for their own manufacturing, and hence we have lately seen a vast crop of trade treaties and agreements in which each of the parties hopes to gain an exclusive market. Most of these laws are attempts to monopoly, and, in the nature of things, will only cause trouble for a time and then die.

"The old-time trade, in which one nation exported foodstuffs or raw materials and took manufactured goods in exchange, has passed out. And the problem of the future is not to restore this trade in the old way, but to free nations to work out their own best destinies. This the individual traders will eventually do, as soon as the economic planners have subsided. The present mess is largely caused by the great number of people who want to effect plans for the world."

The United States has the good fortune to be nearly self-contained and will view the world scene with equanimity as long as it is a creditor nation, Mr. Crowther says. "It may be that the collapse of so many of our foreign loans and the heavy discount given to all foreign debtors by the extraordinarily executed devaluation of the dollar have changed us into a debtor nation," he adds. In that case, we would have to choose between a heavy program of export at any cost, reducing our labor to "starvation wages," or extend the range of our defaults.

He suggests, therefore, that as a first step in the formulation of any trade policy, the United States learn its international position by taking an inventory of all foreign holdings in the country and all American holdings abroad.

If we are a creditor nation, Mr. Crowther outlines this course:

"Let us abandon all calculations of tariff rates based on foreign and domestic costs and put on everything that we make or grow a tariff so high that there can never be any question of imported goods competing with domestic on a price basis. Those who desire foreign goods should be able to buy them as high-priced luxuries. There are no absolutely essential imports."

Balanced Domestic Economy

Mr. Crowther criticizes Secretary Wallace's assertion that we would be subject to regimenting laws if we did no exporting. He shows that during the normal period of our heaviest exports, their value never exceeded 6 per cent of our national income.

"This country does approximately one-half the business of the whole world, and it does not seem quite logical to declare that we must decline and fall unless we also do a tiny fraction of the remaining half of the business," he declared.

"A kind of middle ground has been suggested through the agency of reciprocity treaties. The plan is not a new one, but, with most of the nations of the world wanting to sell one another the same thing, the field for reciprocity is so limited as almost, in our own case, to be trivial.

"What we are really after," Mr. Crowther concludes, "is a balanced economy in which man-hours of labor can be exchanged for man-hours of labor in such fashion as solidly and powerfully to build and diffuse our wealth. To the extent that we expose our economy to the vicissitudes of other economies, we endanger our ability to achieve the balance which determines our future. Therefore, I suggest that our well-being will best be served by shaping all our foreign policies to the end of creating and sustaining a balance in our domestic economy."

The World's Business

'Sticky' Prices

ECONOMISTS and laymen differ fundamentally in their approach to the problem of prices. For many months past the laymen, including the politicians, have been stressing the need for raising the general level of prices. Policy in several countries is aimed at satisfying this demand. With notable exceptions, however, economists are more concerned with the relation between groups of prices. Prices in this connection mean compensation for every kind of economic service. They include interest paid on money lent and wages of labor as well as the return on the cultivation of wheat.

* * *

Readjustment of prices is undoubtedly of primary importance. Economic relations are at bottom nothing but exchanges. No matter how much money is poured into the system, this will not begin to work again if nothing is done to correct the disparities in prices. For these impede exchanges. Price maladjustment, indeed, is the sand which has choked up the economic system.

An ounce of illustration is worth a ton of theorizing. Sometime ago I wrote a piece on the problem of "sticky" prices—how they were choking the machinery which the Administration was trying to restart. The article dealt with the subject in general terms. Now comes an example from a correspondent out of his personal experience.

My correspondent is interested in a company manufacturing structural clay tiles. It is located in Ohio. Ohio, it is well known, is fortunate in having large deposits of fire clay and coal, which, lying in contiguous lateral strata, are ideally adapted to the manufacture of drain tile, brick, sewer pipe, and hollow building tile. The industry began to function in the closing years of the last century and was extensively developed. Its products found a market all over the eastern section of the United States, from Lake Michigan to the coast and south to the Mason-Dixon line. Since the aggregate investment in clay plants is said to exceed $40,000,-000, continued development is of importance to the economic fortunes of Ohio.

But the industry, once so thriving, has fallen on hard times. One of the reasons militating against its revival, says my correspondent, is the rigidity of freight rates. Freight rates on the Ohio products were reasonably assessed 30 years ago. In fact, the reasonableness of the rate structure helped to create markets. Freight averaged 25 per cent of the delivered-to-market price. The war put up the prices of everything, including those for clay products and freight. But, since the harmony was not broken, the result did not prevent the products from finding markets. It was the depression that disturbed the price relation. The decline in the plant price of hollow tile was 70 per cent from 1920 to 1932. But freight rates remained relatively steady. The result was that the ratio for freight in the average delivered price of the product rose from 25 per cent in 1920 to over 50 per cent in 1932.

This situation, of course, served to make a bad situation worse. Customers in the eastern states were loath to buy. Business, however, did not entirely disappear. But, because of an unfavorable price factor which was produced by the freight rates, it did not receive any stimulus. With their own incomes (prices) cut, Easterners could not buy products which bore these inflated freight rates on their backs. Hence the traffic shriveled. And Ohio was deprived of the wide marketing for one of its specialized products. This is all another way of saying that the depression was intensified by the rigidity of freight charges.

* * *

Price rigidity has got worse because of the unique care which has been taken to protect capital structures. Railroad debts make up 11.3 per cent of the total debt of the country. If this could be adjusted, freight rates would be able to fall in harmony with other prices. But in recent years the Government has taken a hand in protecting debt structures—that is, price structures. Mr. Hoover started the RFC in order to prop up existing debt. Mr. Roosevelt has had much the same object in view. While continuing to lend to debt-ridden enterprises of all kinds, while exchanging government for private debts, he has striven to put up the general level of prices, so as to make indebtedness more tolerable. But there are signs in recent legislation, to which I shall recur, that this phase of debt salvage is over. H. B. E.

Salvador Provides For Central Reserve Bank

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, June 21 (By U. P.)—A law establishing a Central Reserve Bank has been approved by the Salvadorean Congress.

Rapid Strides Made By Railways During First Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 21 — Having placed orders for about $225,000,000 of new supplies and equipment during the first five months of this year and increased their employment by 104,000 workers within a year, the railroads have made an encouraging start back to normal, according to the current issue of Railway Age.

The $225,000,000 spent for new goods during the first five months of this year represents an increase of 137 per cent over the expenditures of the first five months of 1933, "and these expenditures," the article said, "include only part of the total to be made with money borrowed from the Government."

Seventy-four new locomotives, 21,-397 freight cars, 306 passenger cars and 705,479 tons of rail were among the purchases made this year.

"While equipment and rail," the Railway Age said, "have been largely purchased on government credit, the PWA loans have been a small factor in purchasing for maintenance and operation. From August, 1933, when the Public Works Administration began to function, until May 21, loans totaling $199,607,800 had been authorized for railroads.

Approximately $85,000,000 of this sum was allotted for the purchase of new cars and locomotives, and approximately $52,000,000 for materials and supplies, including 422,-500 tons of rail and 100,000 tons of fastenings, while the remainder is principally for labor. It is estimated that orders for practically all the rail and approximately $65,000,000 of the allotments for new equipment had been released prior to June 1, leavng orders for materials and equipment of about $40,000,000 which have not yet been released.

"Rehabilitation and improvement of the railways, however, will depend principally upon increases in their net operating income, and upon Government policies which will encourage, not discourage, owners of capital to invest in the securities of railroads and other private industries."

Economist Sees U. S. Debt as Holding Up Recovery Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 21—"When, in one fashion or another, the total long-term debt of the country has been reduced to about half of its present figure, and the short-term debt has been funded and made manageable, then we shall be able to say that the depression is behind us."

Dr. Lewis A. Maverick, economist, outlined this concluding chapter for the story of the world depression in speaking before a social science conference recently on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Until the nation's debt has been reduced, Dr. Maverick said, fixed charges will be so great as to deter enterprise in other than the chaotic agricultural field. He concluded that without such enterprise, there will be no large increase in employment, and, therefore, no wage income. It is his contention that the only mass purchasing power will be that resulting from doles.

"There can never be a recovery from a depression in a capitalist society unless the enterprisers see that it will be worth their while to employ men and produce goods," he went on to explain. "Unless they anticipate low costs and sustained prices they will not enter upon extraordinary production, and, consequently, until that time we shall have unemployment and depression.

"Costs must, therefore, be lowered either through wages or interest charges. If the NRA and the labor organizations are able to keep wages up, that road to low costs is barred and the only way to industrial recovery is through the reduction of interest and principal of debts."

N. Y. Insurance Fund Assets at New High

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—Its assets at the highest point ever since its creation, the New York State insurance fund is preparing to enter the twenty-first year of its existence July 1 with $20,000,000 to draw upon.

The State pays no expenses of the fund, although it is an official New York agency administered by the industrial commissioner with the assistance of an advisory committee of policyholders selected by the Governor. This group serves without remuneration.

Largest carrier of compensation insurance in the State for the past six years, the agency has written premiums totaling $94,600,000 in that field since its inception in 1914. Charles G. Smith, manager, stated this would have cost $113,290,000 at rates charged by private companies.

The fund's premiums for the first five months of this year total $1,-000,000 more than for the corresponding period in 1933.

At present there are 33,000 employers and 400,000 workers protected by the fund.

Washington Farmers Get 26 P. C. More for Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., June 21 —Nearly all Washington farm products, with the exception of potatoes and wool, are still far below prewar parity prices, and the ratio of farm prices received to prices farmers have paid for goods, has increased 26 per cent during the past year, according to Mr. R. M. Turner, State College of Washington economist.

Although prices paid by farmers for goods show an index of 120 compared to one of 100 for the 1910-1914 average, there still exists a wide disparity between farm products prices and prices paid for goods purchased.

Johnson Says Now Is Not the Time To Refuse Credit

NRA Head Asserts Good Risks Should Get Money They Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 21—Warning that now is "no time to sit back and withhold credit from all but the gilt-edged few," Gen. Hugh S. Johnson told the National Retail Credit Association here last night that "it is time to take a gamble on the progress of recovery."

The number of good credit risks among the American people is greater today than for years and is fast being increased by NRA, he declared, predicting the early but gradual release of a vastly larger spending power than has yet been apparent.

"The masses of the people are going about it sanely, liquidating the debts at an unprecedented rate," he said. "They are first paying off old debts, then giving foremost attention to reëstablishing their independence by reversing the doubling up housing process.

"The increase in retail spending we have already seen is just a drop in the bucket to what business will see when a little more time has passed. Meanwhile, millions of wage earners are sanely restoring themselves to a sound credit basis, and getting even with the board.

"I'd be the last person on earth to tell you to loosen up and start another wild orgy of reckless spending on credit. But it's time to gamble on NRA. It's time to give credit to good credit risks even if they haven't the dollar to put on your counter when they want a dollar's worth of goods.

"It's hard to conceive a day when industry will ever again be able to push wages down to where they were at the pit of the depression. The total wage is growing and it must be kept growing.

"That's more than hope," he added. "It's a steady ground swell of new life. Nobody but a confirmed pessimist can ignore the fact that recovery is no temporary shot in the arm, but a well-established permanent trend."

General Johnson attacked charges that price rises have followed wage gains so fast that actual wages have declined. "There is not a word of truth in it," he shouted at the convention and 500 more who flocked to Colonial Country Club lawn to hear his address.

The NRA administrator forecast that another month would see the national code-writing job complete and enable the Administration to devote its entire energies to enforcement.

"And you can bet that old bird will stay put, and without any policemen, spies and snoopers to help," he added, "because the American people are for it, all but a jabbering, moaning few who have political axes to grind in opposing it."

Drop in Fire Loss Figures Since 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Month to month comparisons of the fire loss figures provided by the National Board of Fire Underwriters indicates a continued downward trend since July, 1932. The improvement began at a time which is now generally accepted as marking the bottom of the depression and became particularly definite early in 1933, with the result that total losses for last year were more than 28 per cent lower than in 1932, observes the Standard Statistics Company of New York, currently.

An important reason for the decline in fire losses recently has been the tremendous write-off as property values were deflated. In addition, however, experienced observers agree that losses due to arson vary inversely with business prosperity. Incendiarism, carelessness and inadequate safeguards invariably increase fire losses during such periods of sustained depression as that which culminated in mid-1932.

Aggregate fire losses for the first five months of 1934, for example, were 13.5 per cent less than for the similar period of 1933, despite a sharp increase in the month of May, due chiefly to the Chicago fire. Underwriting operations of fire insurance companies are expected to produce substantial profits.

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Crew Race And President Stir Old Whale City

Harvard-Yale Oarsmen to Perform Before the Chief Executive

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21—A flotilla of the East's yachting aristocracy is assembling on the Thames River here for the seventy-second Harvard-Yale Crew Regatta. Every speck of dirt inside and out of every craft of consequence must be scoured away as no less a personage than the nation's Chief Executive — President Franklin Delano Roosevelt—is already present to view the regatta.

New London, known in days of old as a whaling center, is all attention. Harvard and Yale races here are cause enough for excitement; but not so unusual as this one. A visit, however brief, from the President of the United States, is cause extraordinary. Shop keepers have searched deeply into the archives of their dusty shelves to procure every available bit of decoration.

Up to the time Referee A. W. Putnam orders "Row," the President is the cynosure of all eyes and the chief topic of all conversation. With that "Row," however, the President's presence fades into obscurity for the next 20 minutes, while Harvard and Yale trained oarsmen, with rythmic blade work strive to out-distance each other.

The President, a graduate of Harvard with the class of 1904, has a son, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., rowing No. 6 in the freshman shell. The nation's chief will be aboard the Sequoia anchored off the submarine base for the morning races and then will move downstream for the varsity encounter in the evening. A special detail of coast guard boats will keep the curious craft away.

This year there is a vacancy for the superlatives of the crew writers. That over-powering, herculean stern four of Harvard, described so glowingly the past three years, Gerry Cassedy, Bob Saltonstall, Bob Bacon and Mal Bancroft are missing. Regardless of the odds favoring Yale, writers always fell back upon these four and they always came through to beat the Eli, beginning with their freshman days. When they graduated, the news writers lost "good copy."

The customary precautions and water regulations have been made and the United States Coast Guard will patrol the Thames course and see that in interferences with the races occur. All craft along the course must be anchored an hour before race time.

The schedule, as in years past, calls for the combination crews to race tonight. At 10 o'clock, D. S. T., tomorrow morning, the two freshmen eights will be sent away from the start opposite Red Top and they will finish two miles downstream opposite the submarine base. Half an hour later the jayvees will get under way over the same course. Then interest centers upon the varsity encounter scheduled for 7:45 o'clock, D. S. T., in the evening.

One Observation Train

Only the New York, New Haven & Hartford line is running an observation train for the downstream route. The Vermont Central is preferred only on the upstream course. When the varsity eights leave Bartlett's Cove, opposite Red Top, they have a four-mile pull ahead of them to finish at the railroad bridge.

As to the race itself. Yale is regarded as the favorite. This has been based on the early-season sprints all of which the Eli won handily, while Harvard failed to win a major encounter. Again Harvard has only one man in the boat who has ever rowed four miles against Yale—Capt. Bradford Simmons '34 at No. 3. Yale has three men of experience at four miles, Capt. John H. Jackson '34, stroke; William S. Kilborne '35, bow; and John S. Pilsbury '35, No. 2.

Pre-race time trials here have generally favored the Eli; but they are not taken too seriously since the trials are run off at different times and conditions are not enough alike to judge fairly. Most anything can happen and Coaches Ed Leader of Yale and Charlie Whiteside know and realize this too well. By quarter past eight tomorrow night the "I told you sos" and the "ifs" will be in happy and sad stages, respectively.

In the final heavy workout yesterday, Harvard surprised with a four-mile time row caught in 20m. 44 4-5s. The jayvees paced for the first two miles. The trial has raised the Crimson chances in tomorrow's race considerably. Yale's freshman boat also had a time trial yesterday being caught in 10m. 30s. for the two miles. The other workouts were entirely practice with no time rows.

Lehigh Elects Reidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., June 21—Hamil Reidy '35 of New York, Lehigh University sprint ace, was yesterday elected captain of the track and field team for next season. The captain-elect won the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Association championships in the 100 and 220-yard races this year.

Ready to Welcome Bay State Golfers

The Oyster Harbors Club at Osterville Where the Massachusetts State Open Golf Tourney Will Be Played Next Week.

Oyster Harbors All Set to Test Golf Ventures

There will be plenty of turf digging and pressing for distance in the Massachusetts state open golf championship on the Oyster Harbors Club golf course next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Osterville. This novel 18-hole layout is beautiful and picturesque and at the same time a severe testing.

Built in 1928 the course par was set at 72. In yardage it compares favorably with the long courses, measuring 6539 yards from the middle of the tee. In this particular tournament it will be longer per hole for play starts from the back tees.

Roy Bronsdon came to the club as professional in 1928 and the same year he set the course record which stands today, a 68. Johnny Farrell and Herman Barron, New York professionals in the 1932 open championship, nearly equaled Bronsdon's mark with 69's.

That was the same year Francis Ouimet won the tournament with scores of 70, 74, 72 and 71 for a total of 287. Barron was second with 288, Wiffy Cox of New York third with 289 and Bobby Cruickshank of New York fourth with 290.

The course has been built in such a manner that golfers are called upon to display a versatile array of shots if they hope to negotiate the grass greens in winning figures. The clubhouse itself is Windsor-style, spacious, and equipped to accommodate several visitors over periods of time. F. W. Norris, chairman of the golf committee, has made every preparation for the army of golfing enthusiasts to invade for the tournament next week.

Kamrath Defeated In Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 21—Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, winner of the recent Chicago tournament, and seeded No. 4, was eliminated in the fourth round of play in the annual championships of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. Kamrath, the first of the favorites to fall, was defeated by Scott C. Rexinger, former Big Ten singles champion and University of Chicago tennis captain.

Rexinger's steadiness in driving carried him to a 6—1, 7—5 score against the Texan, who made more errors than usual. It was a fourth-round match. Byron M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., seeded No. 1, got through his fourth round easily, defeating Max Davidson, of Chicago, 6—2, 6—3. Marcel Rainville, of Montreal, Canada, scored a notable victory over Henry J. Prusoff, of Seattle, 6—4, 6—2, in the same round.

In women's singles, Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., entered the fourth round by reason of victory, 6—3, 6—1, over Mrs. Gilbert Nunns, of Toronto, Canada. A close struggle was encountered by Helen Carney, of Shreveport, La., who defeated a local star, Jean Gordon.

Maureen Orcutt Wins the Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOROTON, Conn., June 21—Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club is the women's eastern golf champion for 1934. Playing over the Wee Burn Club links, she turned in a card of 244 for the 54 holes of medal play. This gave her a nine-stroke lead over Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club, last year's champion, who finished in second place three strokes ahead of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former British, United States and Canadian champion.

For the second time in the tournament, Miss Orcutt equaled women's par for the course with a 77. She had a similar score the first day; but turned in a 90 for the second 18 holes, which were played under the worst sort of conditions. The cards of those who finished the 54 holes:

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	167	77	244
Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spr'g	172	81	253
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion	174	84	258
Jean Bauer, Metacomet	170	89	259
Frances Williams, St. Davids	180	83	263
Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon V.	183	80	263
Dorothy Hunter, Trapelo	174	89	263
Deborah Verry, Kittansett	178	87	265
Polly B. Andrews, Reservation	184	82	266
Mrs H. F. Prunaret Jr., Chas. R.	185	85	270
Marion Fisher, Oak Ridge	186	85	271
Mrs. Carl Scheidt, Merion	180	91	271
Dorothy Richards, Weston	182	92	274
Rosalie Knapp, Women's Natnl.	185	89	274
Betty Pietsch, Tamarack	181	94	275
Mrs. Wright Goss Jr., Baltusrol	186	90	276
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Hunt. Val.	187	90	277
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Round H.	183	95	278
Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Hunt. Val.	188	90	278
Louise Iselin, Piping Rock	189	90	279
Rosamond Vaney, Concord	186	93	279
Isabel Henry, Phila. C. C.	188	95	283
Mrs. Fred Davis, Massasoit	192	92	284
Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Wilmington	188	97	285
Barbara Stoddard, Women's N.	193	92	285
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	193	94	287
Abigail S. Vare, Phila. C. C.	192	98	290
Mrs. N. Goldberger, Hollywood	197	95	292
Mrs. R. P. Limburg, Century	200	93	293
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury	195	99	294
Lucille Parsons, Essex County	197	99	296
Kathryn Bragaw, Essex County	198	98	296
Mrs. C. F. Eaton, The Country C.	199	98	297
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood	199	100	299
Mrs. B. H. Namm, Century	204	98	302
Mrs. J. M. Jaycox, Phila. C. C.	202	100	302
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. Davids	199	105	304
Carolyn Chapman, Brooklawn	210	99	309
Mrs. Lonie Jenkins, Winged Ft.	209	106	315
Mrs. Olive Wood, Leewood	226	104	330

Garland Returns From Athens

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—William M. Garland, Los Angeles sportsman and American member of the International Olympic Committee, returning to the United States today on the liner Rex from Athens, where he attended a meeting of the committee, said that he felt the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin would be conducted in the usual Olympic spirit. Garland scouted the theory that the Nazi Government would "indulge in religious discrimination during the games." He said the committee had received assurance from Germany that there would be no racial or religious issues considered either in the conduct of the games or the entertainment of the contestants.

Meany Wins Qualifying Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 21—William J. Meany Jr. of the Tamarack Country Club won the qualifying round gold medal in the annual Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament, which is being played on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, with a card of 145, one stroke better than the card turned in by C. Ward Birch of the Woodway Country Club.

Aurora Wins Close Match

ALDERSHOT, Eng., June 21 (AP)—The invading American polo team, Aurora, yesterday defeated the British Army at Aldershot by 7 to 6 in an overtime match.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

America's Oldest College Regatta

AMERICA'S oldest intercollegiate rowing regatta takes place on the Thames River, New London, tomorrow when Harvard and Yale meet each other in three events. Perhaps it might be just as well to call attention to the fact that at least one and possibly two preliminary events will be held late today; but these are not regarded as figuring in the regatta, which is really made up of the freshman, junior varsity and varsity races. Ever since 1852, with very few exceptions, these famous colleges have met in a varsity race, the other events having been added later. First on Lake Winnepesaukee, then on Lake Quinsigamond and of recent years on the Thames, these races have long held a prominent place in athletic competitions. This will be the seventy-second race between the varsity crews. The Crimson has shown its rudder to the Eli during the past three years, but of all the races held, the Crimson has won 34, as against 37 for Yale. Harvard is therefore very anxious to win and close the gap still further. And there is a still stronger reason for the desire on the part of Harvard to clean up all three races tomorrow. The President of the United States, himself a Harvard graduate, will be watching all three events, but the freshman event with probably the most interest, as one of his sons—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.—will be pulling the No. 6 sweep in that crew. All in all, this regatta will be a great event in the sports world and will be read about by people in all parts of the world.

* * *

Should Speed Up the Acceptance of Records

While the amateur athletes of the world are busy breaking all sorts of sports records, it might be well for the athletic authorities to do something toward speeding up the acceptance of the various marks made. Under the present system it takes something like two years to get a new mark on the record books, and oftentimes it is the case that a record has been broken several times before it has been given the final O. K. by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. There is no question but what all claims for new world's records should be carefully scrutinized before they are finally passed on; but it does not seem as if it should be necessary to take as much time as has been the case in past years. There are now a number of new world's marks awaiting approval, and in several cases some of those up for consideration have already been bettered. We understand that efforts are to be made to speed up the consideration of two of the new ones—the one mile and 880 yards—and it is to be hoped that these efforts will not only hasten the acceptance to those two, but that this action will result in a quicker way being found for approving all new records which may be made in the future.

Team Standing Is Dominated By Princeton

Williams Has Two Tennis Survivors in Singles at Richmond C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Princeton University dominated the team standing at the end of the second day of play in the Eastern Intercollegiate lawn tennis championships at the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, yesterday. The new home of Mercer Beasley placed one doubles team in the semifinals, another in the quarterfinals, while two singles players are listed in the quarterfinal round of the singles. Williams College has also two survivors in the singles, but they are a round behind, while the balance of the field only have single representatives.

Jack P. Tidball, national intercollegiate champion, celebrated his recent graduation from University of California at Los Angeles, by galloping through two rounds of the singles in his first appearance in the tourney, as did S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, the leading Harvard player. They are still a round behind the field, however, and will meet the two Williams representatives, N. A. Reynolds and C. C. Jones, today, with the survivors playing their quarterfinal matches also.

Two other Californians reached the quarterfinals when C. Gene Mako of University of Southern California, the favorite, won two matches in straight sets, while Leonard S. Patterson of California Institute of Technology, received a default from his fellow Californian, Philip Castlon, another U. S. C. representative as the latter decided to reserve his singles efforts for the national, and then put out a seeded player, Donald Hawley, of New York University, in straight sets. The summary:

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championships—Singles—Second Round

Jack P. Tidball, U. C. L. A., defeated A. Carl Helmholz, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3.

N. A. Reynolds, Williams, won from David Morgan, North Carolina, by default.

R. H. Chace, Brown, defeated Donald F. Hume, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4.

G. G. Glidden, Harvard, defeated Paul Gulbord, Dartmouth, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Leonard Straus, Rutgers, won from Lawrence Marx, Dartmouth, by default.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, won from Ricky Wills, North Carolina, by default.

C. C. Jones, Williams, defeated Julius J. Rosen, Columbia, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

R. L. Eddy, Brown, won from Harvey Harris, North Carolina, by default.

Third Round

Tidball defeated Lester Steifberg, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—4.

Reynolds defeated John S. Tilney, Yale, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Chace, 6—2, 6—3.

Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, defeated Glidden, 6—3, 6—2.

Donald Hawley, New York University, defeated David Moppock, Lehigh, 6—2, 6—3.

Leonard S. Patterson, California Tech, won from Philip Castlen, U. S. C., by default.

C. Gene Mako, U. S. C., defeated Straus, 6—4, 7—5.

Davenport defeated Young W. Dietz, Lehigh, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Jones defeated Jack McMurtry, Yale, 7—5, 6—4.

Donald Wallace, University of Virginia, defeated Eddy, 6—4, 6—4.

Franklin P. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated L. A. Doughty, Cornell, 6—2, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Norcross Tilney defeated Donald Morrison, University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—2.

Flynn defeated Edward Mansfield, Yale, 6—4, 6—1.

Patterson defeated Hawley, 6—3, 7—5.

Mako defeated Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 6—1, 6—2.

George Stevens, Yale, defeated Wallace, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Whitbeck, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles—First Round

Hawley and David Geller, New York University, defeated J. Tilney and McMurtry, Yale, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Hoppock and William Austin, Lehigh, won from Morgan and McGlinn, North Carolina, by default.

Jones and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, won from Bernard Freedman and Fred Nuebling, College of the City of New York, by default.

Davenport and Helmholz, Harvard, defeated Roy C. Barker and Robert Talbott, Williams, 6—4, 6—4.

Morrison and Wallace, University of Virginia, defeated Rosen and Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Hugh J. Lynch and N. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Chace and Eddy, Brown, 6—1, 6—3.

Mako and Castlen, U. S. C., defeated Reynolds and G. Phipps, Williams, 6—2, 6—2.

Alan Lobel and Steifberg, New York University, won from Ralph Seeley and R. E. Roundey, Dartmouth, by default.

Stevens and Mansfield, Yale, defeated Straus and Raymond O. Stack, Rutgers, 6—3, 6—2.

Paul Hadley and Robert Turner, Swarthmore, defeated Orin Waterman and Emanuel Klauswr, St. John's College, 4—6, 10—8, 6—4.

E. R. Sargent and Glidden, Harvard, won from Willis and Harris, North Carolina, by default.

Second Round

Davenport and Helmholz, defeated Kelleher and Jones, 6—1, 6—3.

Lynch and Tilney defeated Morrison and Wallace, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0.

Mako and Castlen defeated Lobel and Steifberg, 6—1, 6—3.

Stevens and Mansfield defeated Hadley and Turner, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Sargent and Glidden won from Herman Fletcher and Carl Rohmann, U. of Virginia, by default.

Minnich and F. C Whitman, Princeton, won from L. A. Doughty and V. G. Anderson, Cornell, by default.

Third Round

Minnich and Whitman defeated Sargent and Glidden, 6—2, 6—4.

Will Qualify 112 Pros

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—The Professional Golfers Association announced today that 102 "pros" and the 10 players who served on the last Ryder Cup team will be qualified for the annual P. G. A. tournament to be held here July 24-29. The metropolitan district of New York has been awarded the largest number of qualifiers, 11 places, while Philadelphia is second with eight and New England and Illinois tied for third with seven each. The sectional qualifying rounds must be completed by July 4. The Ryder Cup players, exempt from the sectional qualifiers are: Sarazen, present P. G. A. champion; Billy Burke, Ed. Dudley, Craig Wood, Olin Dutra, Paul Runyan, Denny Shute, Leo Diegel, Walter Hagen and Horton Smith.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	39	19	.672
St. Louis	33	23	.589
Chicago	33	26	.559
Pittsburgh	28	25	.528
Boston	29	26	.527
Brooklyn	26	32	.448
Philadelphia	21	34	.382
Cincinnati	15	39	.278

Results June 20

New York 12, Chicago 7.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 15, Cincinnati 10.

Spanish Football Team Honored

MADRID, June 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government today conferred the "Order of Merit of the Republic" upon its football team, which was eliminated in the quarterfinals of the recent world championship match.

Beth Lancaster Scores Upset In College Tennis

Defeats Emily Lincoln—Kathryn Pearson Moves Into Semifinals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 21—Beth Lancaster of Wellesley (Mass.) College today scored the first upset in the sixth annual college girls' invitation lawn tennis championships. She outplayed Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College junior, in the second round, after losing the first set. The score: 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Miss Lincoln was seeded second, and was regarded as the next champion when it became known that Bonnie R. Miller of the University of Southern California had defaulted. The matches are being held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Kathryn Pearson of the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, the third seeded player, now looms as a possible successor to Mary E. Cutter, 1933 champion. Miss Pearson won her third-round match this morning from Margaret L. Haskell of Bryn Mawr College, 6—2, 6—2, and advanced to the semifinal round.

Yesterday afternoon Margaret Mellor of Wellesley reached the semifinal round by defeating Muriel Krevolin of Pembroke College in Brown University, 6—0, 6—4.

The doubles got under way this morning. Josephine Merrick of the Connecticut College for Women and Louise Kruezer of Cornell University won the only first-round match in the draw, defeating a Wellesley College team of Florence Whitehead and Mary Van Loan, 6—1, 7—5. The summary:

College Girls' Lawn Tennis Championships Singles—Second Round

Margaret L. Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Louise Kreuzer, Cornell University, 6—8, 6—0, 10—8.

Beth Lancaster, Wellesley College, defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Third Round

Margaret Mellor, Wellesley College, defeated Muriel Krevolin, Pembroke College in Brown University, 6—0, 6—4.

Kathryn Pearson, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, defeated Margaret L. Haskell, Wellesley College, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, and Louise Kreuzer, Cornell University, defeated Florence Whitehead and Mary Van Loan, Wellesley College, 6—1, 7—5.

U. S. Davis Cup Team Players Advance At the Queen's Club

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Members of the United States Davis Cup team were given only secondary consideration yesterday in the seeded list for the Wimbledon tennis championships starting Monday, but in actual play in the Queen's Club tournament they continued an easy way into the quarterfinal round.

With David N. Jones, former Columbia University star and now a Cambridge student, as a companion Francis X. Shields, Lester R. Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr., and Sidney B. Wood Jr. won third-round matches. Shields put out the cup team captain, R. Norris (Dick) Williams 2d, 6—1, 6—4.

In other Queen's Club matches, Lott defeated J. F. G. Lysaght, 6—2, 6—3, Stoefen won from Mohammed Sleem 6—2, 6—2, Jones defeated Pierre Grandguillot of Egypt 7—5, 2—6, 6—0, and won from C. E. Malfroy, former Cambridge captain, 6—3, 6—2.

In addition to Williams there were two other American casualties. Clayton Lee Burwell, former Sewanee collegian now attending Oxford, was defeated by the Japanese Davis Cup player, Jiro Fujikura, 6—4, 6—3, and Virginia B. Rice of Boston, fell before Jacquelin Goldschmidt of France, 6—3, 6—2.

Steadier Pitching Wins for Harvard

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	8	0	4	.667
Harvard	6	1	4	.600
Cornell	7	0	5	.583
Dartmouth	6	0	6	.500
Pennsylvania	6	0	6	.500
Yale	4	0	7	.364
Princeton	3	1	8	.273

Class Day proved profitable to Harvard baseball in that the Crimson varsity nine toppled the Eli in the first of their two-game series, 3 to 2, before 6800 on Soldiers Field yesterday. The game counted in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing.

Unsteadiness of Pitcher George F. Parker '34, Yale captain, in the first and fourth innings proved his downfall. He passed four men and contributed to a passed ball for a run in the first and then put the men on base for the two runs which followed hits by Gardner E. Prouty Jr. '36 and John Ware Jr. '34 in the fourth.

Parker and Capt. Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34 staged a pitchers' duel, each being reached for only five hits. Loughlin was the steadier of the two.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	2
Yale	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Loughlin and Maguire; G. Parker and Klein. Umpires—Keady and Skelly. Time—2h. 5m.

Handicap Beats Endeavour

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 21 (AP)—Velsheda, W. L. Stephenson's all-steel racing yacht, which is being used as a trial horse for T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger Endeavour, today won a 28-mile race by 57 seconds from the new British entry in the international yachting classic. Velsheda, however, had a 70-second start, so that "on the flat" Endeavour would have won by the narrow margin of 13 seconds. The race was not so much a contest as a try-out of Endeavour's new boom, made of silver spruce split up in hollow sections, with wire stays so that the amount of bend can be controlled. The new boom appeared to work well.

A's Sign College Pitcher

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 21 (AP)—Vernon (Whitey) Wilshere of Skaneateles, N. Y., Indiana University pitching ace, who was defeated only twice in two years of collegiate baseball, has been signed by the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League, according to word received here yesterday. Wilshere will abandon his last year of Western Conference competition, but will complete his schooling by returning for the fall semesters for the next two years.

Sporting Around the Hub

THAT game yesterday was one of the best Harvard-Yale baseball encounters in recent years. Too often both teams have "blown wide open" on account of erratic pitching and horrible fielding, with scores running high. The result of this meeting was in doubt from start to finish, and "heads up" baseball covered some faults that occasionally threatened, such as when Dick Maguire, Crimson catcher, backed up first base on a wild throw, and caught the runner going to second.

* * *

Bob Goodale of Winchester just topped R. W. "Bunny" Wilson of South Shore, with a 78 score, for honors in the annual open M. G. A. tournament at Weston yesterday. Goodale and Wilson were playing in a foursome with Norman Perry, home club titlist, and Ben Goodale, Bob's young brother. Goodale and Wilson were the only contestants to turn in cards under 80.

* * *

Beacon A. C. and Lusitania soccer teams will meet tonight at Commercial Field, East Cambridge. The game will be played as a benefit affair for Dave Christie of the Everett team, a well-known and popular player who was injured recently.

* * *

Northeastern University seems assured of staging a popular and successful football coaching school. The session will begin Monday with a large student body enrolled and a staff of instructors worth listening to. Among those to extol the intracacies of inside football are Fritz Crisler of Princeton, Harry Kipke of Michigan, Dick Harlow of Western Maryland and Joe Donchess of Dartmouth, and J. Craig Ruby of Illinois will handle basketball instruction.

Rainbow Suffers 13-Minute Defeat In Third Cup Trial

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21 (AP)—Smarting under the worst defeat yet administered a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup against the latest British challenger, Tom Sopwith's Endeavour, Rainbow, Harold S. Vanderbilt's entry, and Weetamoe, Frederick Prince's aspirant, faced the starting line today for their fourth engagement.

Weetamoe led Rainbow home yesterday by more than 13 minutes, after having worsted her on all four legs of a 34-mile course. Although the time for a regulation match had been exceeded by about 25 minutes, the race committee said much had been learned from the contest and pronounced it "very useful."

Yankee, the Boston contender, was forced to remain out of competition today through absence of her skipper, Charles Francis Adams, former Navy Secretary, who was attending Harvard commencement exercises. Yesterday the Boston boat also missed an opportunity to show what she could do against her two rivals for the honor of defending the cup through a mishap. The headboard of her mainsail pulled out, sending her back to her mooring just before the starting signal.

Weetamoe's defeat of Rainbow yesterday was the first suffered defeat by the Vanderbilt boat. Previously, Rainbow had twice beaten Weetamoe, once by two minutes and a fraction and again by a little more than three minutes.

As there will be no racing Friday, to permit any members of the cup defense craft who may be interested in other sports than yachting to attend the Harvard-Yale crew race at New London, Yankee will not have her first meeting with Rainbow until Saturday.

Martin Figures in Two Bay State Tennis Upsets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 21—Donald Martin of Newton figured in two upsets yesterday as play continued in the Massachusetts lawn tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club. His victories advanced him to the quarterfinal round in both singles and doubles.

Martin, not considered in the seeding, beat Sam Fitch, seeded No. 5, in singles, 6—1, 6—2, and then combined with Malcolm Clarke to eliminate the top-seeded doubles team of Fitch and Robert Turner, 10—8, 0—6, 8—6.

G. Holmes Perkins, top-seeded, defeated P. B. Jameson. The first set went to extra games, but Perkins dropped only one in the deciding set. The score: 7—5, 6—1.

Edward and William Fuller of Salem, fifth seeded doubles team, defaulted. The summary:

Massachusetts State Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Fourth Round

Robert Turner defeated Robert Bray, 6—1, 6—1.

R. Lockwood Tower defeated Roger Thurber, 6—2, 6—1.

G. Holmes Perkins defeated P. B. Jameson, 7—5, 6—1.

Donald Martin defeated Sam Fitch, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—Third Round

Raymond B. Bidwell and Lieut. James M. Farrin defeated J. Cunningham and R. Lockwood Tower, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert D'Arcy and A. W. Ingalls defeated Edward and William Fuller by default.

G. Holmes Perkins and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. defeated Vaughan E. Pipes and Scott C. Rethorst, 6—2, 6—3.

Donald Martin and Malcolm Clarke defeated Sam Fitch and Robert Turner, 10—8, 0—6, 8—6.

J. Brooks Fenno and Henry R. Guild defeated Hubbard and Bucknell, 6—2, 6—1.

N. W. Niles and Bill Porter defeated Josiah Wheelwright and T. M. Banks, 6—4, 7—5.

Fourth Round

J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Henry R. Guild defeated John Reuter and J. A. Roberts, 6—2, 6—1.

Eight Women Golfers Named for Cup Team

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—John G. Jackson, senior vice-president of the United States Golf Association, announced today that eight women golfers, headed by Virginia Van Wie, the national champion, had been invited to play on an American team against a British side in the Curtis Cup matches to be played late in September at the Chevy Chase Club near Washington, D. C. The other candidates for the team are Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City; Mrs. Leona D. Cheney of Los Angeles; Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J.; Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Amelia Gorczyca of Fort Worth, Texas.

The list of invited players also included the name of Helen L. Hicks, 1931 champion, but the Long Island star eliminated herself this week when she announced her retirement as an amateur to pursue a business career in golf.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	22	.607
Detroit	34	23	.596
Washington	32	28	.533
Boston	30	27	.526
Cleveland	28	26	.519
St. Louis	26	29	.473
Philadelphia	22	34	.393
Chicago	20	37	.351

Results June 20

Boston 14, Chicago 9.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 13, Washington 10.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3.

International League

Toronto 10, Newark 5.
Albany 3, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 8, Syracuse 3.

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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

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She has lots of new pointers about crocheting, too. And devotees say our informal classes are loads of fun.
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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. low prices, unsurpassed values. SNAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-76, Watertown, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHICAGO—Homelovers will appreciate stopping at Thiele's Guest House, 3929 Ellis Ave., corner Oakwood Blvd., which leads direct to World's Fair gate. 10 minutes distant; meals optional; church and reading room just around the corner. OAKland 5320.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO, LAKEWOOD — Furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, 4361-63 Greenwood Ave., 9 blocks south entrance FAIR; all transportation; 5 blocks 1st and 5th Churches; $1.00 day per person, special rates groups. Write for reservation! Phone ATlantic 0903.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair, one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd.

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 East 97th (3-C)—7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; near Central Park; summer $100 monthly. STURTEVANT.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Comfortable furnished apartment, 3 rooms, private house, improvements; near church, stores, transit; attractive neighborhood, quiet; moderate rent. VAIL, 10 Summit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., 821 University Ave.—During summer months, 6-room apartment; rent reasonable. (MRS.) LILLIAN GOODRICH. Tel. 4-0177.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—Pleasant, convenient 6-room heated apt., porch, refrigeration, garage; detached house; adults; $60. Hollis 8-5026.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 924 Beacon St.—Cool, attractively furnished 2-room apartment for summer; $40 per month. Call Com. 2362 or Ken. 2192.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3-room fur. apartment, elevator, elec. refrigeration; $65 monthly. Tel. Gladstone 1951 for appointment, or write X-41, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

KENNETH O. TURNER
Pierce-Arrow Livery Service
Shopping and Pleasure Trips
Reasonable Rates GRA 3563-M, Quincy, Mass.

PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured, owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; boys, outdoor activities, swimming. Information Cal 3-4466, BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERWICK, Nova Scotia, Canada—Wanted two little girls to board for the summer; reasonable rates. MRS. WILLIAM C. ROSS, Kings County, Berwick, N. S.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHALKER BEACH, SAYBROOK, CONN.—8-room cottage, modern improvements; by week, month or season. BURGEY, 32 Griswold St., Hartford, Conn.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS, Brassieres, etc., designed especially for you. MRS. E. HAGENDORN, 1120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Slocum 6-9288.

Ford Finds Business Keeping on Upgrade In Spite of 'Grabbers'

DETROIT, June 21 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford, in an interview yesterday, expressed the conviction that "the industrial picture looks better all the time," and that "things are getting better in spite of everybody grabbing up all they can get."

"Things are very much on the upgrade," the automobile manufacturer said, "and have been since people made up their minds to get out and work."

Discussing general industrial conditions Mr. Ford said that there is bound to be "an occasional slump—a kind of a vacation." He added, at the same time, that the country can "get along very successfully on a five-day week." Then, as an afterthought, he went on: "The six-hour day and five-day week would have been here by now if 'they' had let things alone." He did not indicate whom he meant by "they."

"The six-hour day is coming because with improved machinery, things can be made faster and more time is needed to consume them," he continued.

Of recent price reductions in the automobile industry, Mr. Ford said: "The minute a price reduction is in order the manufacturer might just as well cut prices, because everybody is looking for it, anyway."

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker Gallery

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery 607 Boylston Street, are displayed three large paintings by Mrs. Jean Tock which seem unusually deserving of notice. Half-length portrait studies, their qualities as portraiture are definitely subordinated to their virtues as design. A mild conventionalization of the features concentrates attention upon the pattern and upon the strong and broad color scheme, in which deep reds, browns and greens predominate. A painting of two girls, seated hand in hand, has strength, repose and balance; there is a sensitive portrait of a young boy, and a semi-nude torso of a girl which has sculpturesque modeling, a sensitive line, and a strong and flowing design—not unreminiscent, in general effect, of some of Picasso's nudes though with far less simplification. The spirit of Mrs. Tock's work is definitely modern and unsentimental, its qualities solid and promising.

The gallery exhibits also an interesting assortment of etchings and line engravings by old and modern masters, among them Callot, Canaletto, F. L. Griggs and Robert Austin.

S. S.

Licenses For Bikes

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—In an effort to cut down bicycle thefts, riders of this city have to buy licenses now and register them with police. The cost is 25 cents for a small white plate engraved with blue numerals. There is a $10 fine penalty for riding an unlicensed bike

Local Classified

COUNTRY BOARD

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER—Fishing, restful surroundings; refined home, every convenience, screened porch, airy rooms; few guests; moderate rates. Box 35, Purdy's, N. Y.

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses nearby; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder) MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, remodeling, MRS. M. K. LIGHTBOURN, 104 Hemenway St., Suite 1, Boston, Mass. Kenmore 5793.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHOICE furniture, rugs, occasional pieces from wealthy homes, very reasonable; discounts to 50% on new SIMMONS overstock better-grade mattresses, springs, studio beds. Lloyds Auction Rooms, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Young man for hotel office; must know how to use typewriter and be able to drive car. Write or apply ASPINQUID HOTEL, Ogunquit, Me.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices for old gold; free appraisal. GOLD REDEEMERS CO., 1015 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

PAYING GUESTS

ADIRONDACKS, Pebble Brook—Half-mile off state road, on Hudson River; home cooking. MARY BUCHER, Warrensburg, N. Y.

CHAL-ROSS LODGE—Located on Route 9, Lake George Road, halfway between Glens Falls and Lake George, N. Y.; accommodations for tourists and paying guests. Write for terms. R. F. D. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR, Old Mystic, Conn.—Beautiful country home away from main highways, dust and noise; on shore of Mystic River, near every sport, seashore and country; booklet.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Sleeping Porches Out-of-door Dining Room
Bathing Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY PIANO, dark walnut, original cost $1575 four years ago; excellent condition; open to offer. Write Box B-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE HERRICK RESIDENCE

A 14-room house, improved grounds. 2-car garage.

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32 Miles From Boston
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ALICE O. HERRICK.
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Unusual small beachfront cottage with canoe and rowboat for $500; also may be purchased. Other rentals to $7500. 7 E. 42nd. MU. 2-6561 or Darien 1111.

Needham (Mass.) $50 Per month will pay all charges and reduce principal of this attractive single 6 rooms and sun parlor, fireplace, garage; good location. Needham 0111, eves. 0876.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONXVILLE (Fleetwood Station)—Opportunity for business man to join our household; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

N. Y. C., 90th (Corner Broadway), Schuyler 4-9305—Beautifully arrayed, large, light, airy, front single, double studio type; excellent opportunity.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, cool rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; near Columbia Drive. Phone daytime Gr. 5-7060, Ext. 31.

ROOMS WANTED

COUPLE desire accommodations part July and all August and September within commuting distance of New York; must be modern and reasonable price, and near the water. Write Box X-42, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2240 New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN, 24, resident in America since 1929, English Nautical College graduate, 1 year banking in New York, sales experience, desires position; go anywhere. Write Box H-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED, good worker, part time, mornings preferred, good cooking. C. DAISLY, 9609 32nd Ave., Corona, N. Y.

Loyal - Conscientious - Capable
Young Woman

Stenographic and office experience. Desires any opportunity which will lead to advancement or secretarial position. Twenty years of age. Will accept moderate salary to start.
Write P. O. Box 565, Westport, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table; rates $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

BAYSIDE LODGE, Princes Point, Brunswick, Maine—Where country and seashore meet; quiet, restful, modern; excellent food; not on state road; booklet. B. M. JOHNSON.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGE
ELKINS, N. H.
At Pleasant Lake in town of New London; a restful vacation home, all conveniences, comfortable rooms, home cooking, scenic walks and drives; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; boating, bathing, fishing; booklets; rates $2.50 per day, $15 to $18 per week.
A. L. WHITTEN, Prop.

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm; high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest, quiet; $15.00 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information, "MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM."

SUMMER HOMES

BEECHURST, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 154-18 7th Ave.—7-room house, nicely furnished, overlooking Sound; two (2) blocks private beach; easy commuting New York. Flushing 9-8279.

FOR RENT, at Wickford, R. I., attractive secluded summer lodge; furnished; large living room with two fireplaces, five bedrooms, bath, porches; garage; picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. Write WALTER RODMAN, Wildwood Farm.

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Fresh New Silky
Pique Dresses
$5.95 reg. $7.95
Sizes 14 to 44—tub perfectly.
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They no longer represent only an arbitrary style of the moment, applied at random to this or that figure.
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Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
We ask your patronage
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(Continued)

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You add only liquid to make Biscuits, Waffles, Hot Breads, Pancakes.
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CONNECTICUT

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Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

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Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

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THE GURLEY BUILDING
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Patterson Oil $5.00, Kera Tonic $7.50
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Attractive
Reversible Fibre Rugs
Suitable for any room in the house or on porches.
Size 4'6" x 7'6"—$4.95
Larger sizes priced in proportion.
The Neuss Rug & Linoleum Co.
FLOOR COVERING ENGINEERS
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Headquarters for Slacks. Men's Slacks in everything from Sanforized cottons to fine English cricket cloths. ....$2.25 to $2.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Six Foot Glider, $12.95
Ball-bearing. Button tufted cushions.
Furniture, Fifth Floor
The C. O. Miller Co.

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Also Swagger Suits
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Native Oriental Rug Dealers and Weavers
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QUEEN QUALITY
CLEANING AND DYEING
TAILORING and FURS
J. B. Galella, *Proprietor*
Fur Storage—Low Rate
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Under management of M. C. Zeltner
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Dry Goods and Children's Wears

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Wash Fabrics
For Summer Frocks
Dainty, cool Muslins — Voiles — Linens—Dimities—Organdies—Piques — Seersuckers Organdies and many other sheer summery weaves. Pile after pile of them on our counters for you to select from—patterns in stripes, checks and floral designs—ALL FAST COLOR.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Graduation Gifts!
Our unusual display of gifts for the young man and the sweet girl graduate are now ready for your inspection at
JANE KELLY, Inc.
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Flowers for June Weddings
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

Let's Go Swimming in one of the new
BATHING SUITS
$1.98 to $4.98
In our Women's Wear Department
SECOND FLOOR
The MILLER & PECK CO.

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June Values in 3-Candle Floor Lamp Bases, $3.95
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For MEN and WOMEN
Gladstone Bags and Fitted Cases in all leathers and attractive sizes.
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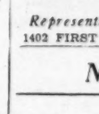

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Large Assortment
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Furniture—Rugs
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Special Attention Given to Ladies and Children.

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Stetson Walks the First Ten Miles
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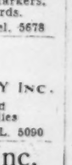

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NEW YORK

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Striking a new note in Fashion. Comfort in every pair for summer wear.
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Quality from top to toe.
Buy Kayser's, you can depend on it.
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Scientific Care of the Scalp and Facials.
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
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Guarantees Smoother Performance
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The Best Quality at the Lowest Prices
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The Boston Candy Store

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Entertain GUESTS
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SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons Dinners
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at 119.50
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Models as low as $118.50
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SMART—INTERESTING—DIFFERENT
Come in and see how lovely it is!
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GOLF BALLS
Distance, Accuracy, and Durability. $2.90 per doz.
Mailed prepaid anywhere in U. S.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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DEPARTMENT STORE

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ANNUALS PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants Ready for Your Garden
CUT FLOWERS FLORAL DESIGNS
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Successor to George Grant
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Cleaners Tailors Furriers
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Next to Larchmont Theatre

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SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
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For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
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Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses.
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Honest Value Since 1896
Specializing in Standard Brands

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50c per quart
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Open Evenings Until Nine

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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GRADUATION GIFTS
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THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly Fine Home Cooking Done on Premises
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
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Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
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GAS OIL REPAIRING
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The Choice of Champions
L. CHURCHILL and G. CHARLES
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WE ALSO DO CATERING
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For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types
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Outfitters to Children
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French Hairdresser
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NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

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for Men and Women

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The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
42 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

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The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

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CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

new stock of cotton, linen and silk sport dresses
also swim goods and accessories
berkeley-smith
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HAvemeyer 4-7800 Night: NEwtown 9-2299

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in the
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Your Feet Carefully Fitted by Experts
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
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3-HOUR SERVICE
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all work done on the premises.
Delivery service.
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For Good Hardware, Devoe's Paints and Supplies.
Gifts of All Kinds
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The most modern meat market in Queens
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Complete Automotive Service
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JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware—Clocks
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Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
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Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home. $1
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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QUALITY LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt and Courteous Service
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ICE CREAM
For the delight found in eating or as a food.
MUELLER'S
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Men's and Boys' Clothing
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"Your Footprint in Leather"
Wilbur Coon Shoes—Special Measurements
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PARK LANE BEAUTY SHOP
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MONDAY
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3 Items for $1.00
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VIR. 7-0311

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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Try us for any branch of beauty culture.
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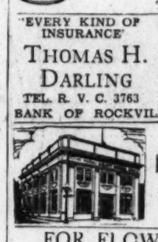
Fantasy Theatre Bldg.
Tel. R. V. C. 282

Von Brook Bros.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
19 N. PARK AVENUE
TEL. 2463

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R. V. C. 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG



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FOR FLOWERS CALL
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JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

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Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
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MARIANNE'S
We carry a complete line of Bathing Suits and Beach Accessories.
MERRICK ROAD at VILLAGE AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2612

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

If You Are Looking for a Pleasing and Appropriate Gift for Any Occasion Always Come to
The Exclusive Shoppe
8 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO
14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977—9-6257
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Comparable in methods and economy to home laundering—with none of its trials.
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NEW YORK

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Will Be Pleased to MEAT You
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Where Everybody MEATS for a Good Reason
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Ready to Wear

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Service That Satisfies
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Smart, Youthful styles in all summer shades. Reasonably priced—all head sizes.
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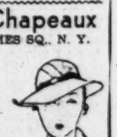

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Ladies' and Children's Wear
Full Bathing Suit Line and Accessories
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Prompt Call and Delivery
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48th Anniversary Sale Now in Progress. A 10-day celebration. Shop us for Big Specials this week.

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Southern Cooking *Italian Dishes*
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Luckey's Has What You Want
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Experts in Beauty Culture
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Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

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Quality Work—Low Prices
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Twelve Varieties of
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Assorted, 2 dozen for 25 cents
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MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

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Famous Since 1847
Restaurant and Luncheonette
Fountain—Candies—Bakery

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Charlotte 1640 daily except Saturdays
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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HAM AND EGG DINNERS
OUR OWN EGGS AND CHICKENS
Spacious Lawn and House
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WEST RIDGE GARAGE
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Mueller's Macaroni
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136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
COAL and COKE
QUALITY and SERVICE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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Genesee 7800
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E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

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Flowers for All Occasions
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Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
The best of foods prepared and served by American women.
Candies from our own kitchens.
Fountain Service

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1058

J. E. Thompson Company
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150

Manufacturing FURRIER
Cleaning, Cold Storage
New Garments, Repairing, Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
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BUILDING CONTRACTOR
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Genesee 2807-J 746 WOODBINE AVE.

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building Stone 524

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-153

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
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HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

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Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
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4 POPHAM ROAD Scarsdale Phone: 191

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36 Garth Road, Scarsdale Phone: 1213
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing
Suits Made to Measure
Goods called for and delivered

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
By Appointment *Hours 9 to 6*
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Telephone Scarsdale 4073

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E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

WALLHIDE
The "Vitalized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
95c and up to $1.95
The CARL CO.

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

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Toys — Games
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237 STATE STREET

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Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
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Walk-Over Shoes
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RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY ST. Phone 4-3161

Bicycles—Velocipedes
Wagons—Scooters
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

Dobbs Hats
Mark Cross Gloves
HOLTZMANN
259 STATE STREET Phone 4-9510

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G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

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Pittsburgh Proof Products
Sun Proof Wallhide Florhide Paint
WOOD GLASS CO.
125 JAMES STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous from Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Robert E Gilman
Insurance
Gurney Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica

KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery

Famous
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Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4189 1128 CONKLING AVENUE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

Come Down to Our
Beach Shop
Come in, the selection's fine . . . in dashing, daring fashions in shorts, slacks, swim suits and accessories. Watertown's largest assortment of 1934's smartest beach clothes!
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of Midco Ice Box Freeze
Fairmont's Better Butter
Post Toasties Corn Flakes
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Summer Furniture
for Sunroom, Porch, Lawn and Garden.
Visit Our Display—Fourth Floor
Fowler & Sellars Co.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 Main Street Phone W. P. 4300

Carpenter Storage, Inc.
Fireproof
Storage Warehouses
Moving Packing Shipping
Separate Fireproof Compartments
107-121 Brookfield Street Phone 473

Westchester Rug Co., Inc.
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired
RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE COUNTY-WIDE SERVICE
104 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 2489

MAISON de LINGE
WHITE PLAINS GREENWICH
SLIPS . . . . . from $2.95
PANTIES . . . . . from $2.50
GOWNS . . . . . from $4.50

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

L. A. SCHULMAN, Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
DRESSES COATS
MILLINERY LINGERIE

Charles Feick
Florist
Flowers for Graduation and Weddings
226 Main St. Tel. W. P. 4844

ALICE McDADE
EXPERT CORSETIERE
GOSSARD
Satin two-way stretch girdle and Loback corselette. Pantie-girdle for GOLF.
99 Mamaroneck Av. Tel. W. P. 5696, Rm. 1

balkin's
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Men's Clothes, Furnishings and Sportswear

CUSTOM TAILORED
and READY-MADE SUITS for MEN
Stone's Clothes Shop
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV. Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

ERNEST J. CARLSEN
PAINTING and DECORATING
87 OGDEN AVENUE TEL. W. P. 6040

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435—9083

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
GEORGE A. STRAUSS
JEWELER
104 NEW MAIN STREET Tel. Nepp. 2632
Wedding and Graduation Bouquets a Specialty

Hollywood Florist INC.
414 So. Broadway Tel. Yon. 3300

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 9155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10¢ Store

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Pack Coat

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPY the hiker who does not have to swelter in his coat because it is easier to wear it than to carry it. Now he can solve the problem neatly by supplying himself with one of the coats just patented by J. W. Bour of Los Angeles (U. S. Patent No. 1959331). This ingenious garment comes with straps attached inside which fit around the wearer's arms, so that he can take it off, button it on his back, and forget about it!

Daily Anecdote

Charles's Penalty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY in 1865 President Lincoln held a conference with three emissaries from the Confederacy. Following a precedent he had established, he refused to recognize that the southern states were separated from the Union; consequently, while ready to discuss matters informally, he refused to treat with the Confederate government.

Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, one of the delegation, insisted that recognition of Jefferson Davis's power to make a treaty was the first indispensable step to peace, and referred to the correspondence between King Charles the First and his Parliament as a precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with rebels.

"Upon questions of history," replied President Lincoln, "I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I don't profess to be. But my only recollection of the matter is that *Charles lost his head.*"

For the Scrapbook

Memory Gems

Nothing is so exhausting as indecision, and nothing is so futile.—*Bertrand Russell.*

Cloud and wind, and sun and sky,
Labor all harmoniously,
That while they thee with food supply,
Since all are busied and intent for thee,
Justice forbids that thou a rebel be.
—*Sá'di.*

There are nettles everywhere,
But smooth green grasses are more common still,
The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.
—*E. B. Browning.*

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"ARC DE TRIOMPHE, PARIS." This is a good record and story-telling picture but falls short of good composition because there are two complete pictures. The background (the arch) is so important in the print that it detracts from the figure of the man playing with the kitten. This is a case where the background is not subordinate to the main point of interest, and is equal or more important than was intended. The figure of the man should not be cut in half. The exposure and handling of the technical features are pleasing but it does fall down from the point of good composition.

"A Good Start." The picket fence in the background and the pole detract from this print. They assume more importance than the boy and the cow. It would be well to turn the boy somewhat more to the side so that the profile would be more evident. The elimination of the fence would result in a very pleasing picture.

"Waiting for the Boss." This subject is well handled. The posing, action and exposure all combine to make a pleasing picture. Unfortunately the detail in the door of the original print is lost in the reproduction. This is an excellent picture.

Cartoons of the Week

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Uncle Sam: How About a Little Trading, Boys?

—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune
A Warning Word From Those Who Know

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Who Says There's No Place for Him?

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Settled the Better Way

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Can He Make It?

—Talburt in Pittsburgh Press
The Only Weapon He Hasn't Tried!

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Hiram, the Tyrian Artisan

HIRAM, the artisan of Tyre (spelled "Huram" in II Chron. 4:11), who was an expert metal-worker, had some Israelite blood in his veins; for his mother apparently belonged to the tribe of Naphtali, though his father came from Tyre and he himself lived there (I Kings 7:13f.). As it happened, the king of Tyre bore the same name (II Sam. 5:11), and care should be taken not to confuse the two.

Solomon obtained the services of Hiram the artisan, who is said to have "wrought all his work" (I Kings 7:14). Among other things, he prepared two huge brazen pillars which were set up at the entrance to the temple; while the description given in I Kings 7 of the elaborate moldings and designs which he executed in the preparation of brass utensils of various kinds, shows that he justified the description of him as one who was "filled with wisdom, and understanding and cunning to work all works in brass" (I Kings 7:14).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO FALSEHOOD, did it rise heaven high and cover the world, but bankruptcy, one day, will sweep it down and make us free of it.
—CARLYLE

In Lighter Vein

By Order

In the congregation during Sunday morning service was a young bride whose husband was an usher. Becoming terribly worried about having left the joint in the oven, she wrote a note to her husband, sending it to him by another usher.

The latter, thinking it was a note for the pastor, hurried down the aisle and laid it on the pulpit. Stopping abruptly in the middle of his sermon to read the note, the astonished pastor was met with this written injunction:

"Please go home and turn off the gas."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Real "Betty Bee"

"Tommy, do you know 'How Doth the Busy Little Bee?'"

"No, teacher; I only know he doth it."

Last Job

"Did our painter retouch your woodwork?"

"Yes, but he shall never darken my door again."

Understood

"Mrs. Upson's house is exactly what you'd expect."

"My dear, it would be, wouldn't it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Perpetual Care

AN ELDERLY man noticed and lamented the many run-down and neglected plots in the local cemetery. Inquiry showed that usually it was because the relatives of the deceased had moved away and had been unable to provide the customary care. He wrote, offering for a few dollars yearly to attend to the mounds, and procure flowers on Memorial Day. The response was very encouraging, and he has now a steady income fee. John F. G.

Brick Chili

A RESTAURANT man, not being able to find other work after going out of business, started supplying chili to his former customers in brick form instead of by the bowl. Only the best ingredients are used, and although more expensive than that put up by the packing houses, there is always some demand for it. Even in warm weather it is very good for late evening lunches and picnic sandwiches. Helen D. S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Corporation With a Heart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

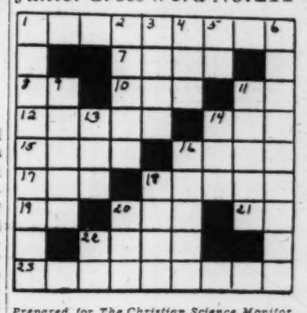
AFTER a certain tenement house in a poor district of this town had changed hands, the company holding the mortgage was unable to collect any interest. Collection letters did not bring any response, so a representative was sent to investigate.

The condition he found was deplorable. The owner was an elderly man, ailing and apparently unable to care for his wife, who was bedridden. They were destitute, living on food provided by the neighbors. The other two tenements in the house were not rented, and the property was run down. As far as could be learned, the elderly couple had no one to help them, and the prospect was certainly most unpromising.

Something had to be done, and after a consultation by the officers of the company, something was done. The entrance fee to a home for elderly men and women was paid by the company. A home was chosen that was run for persons of their religious belief, so that they might be in harmonious surroundings. Not until they were safely moved, under the supervision of one of the officers, to their new home, did the company take possession of this property.

This instance of kindness and consideration is appreciated by those who know that this company is operating under the most difficult conditions in its history.

Junior Cross-Word No. 211



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Sparkled.
7—Very small.
8—Measure of weight (ab.).
10—Sum up.
11—Book of the Old Testament (ab.).
12—Long-handled cupike spoon.
14—Popular name for Yale.
15—City in Pennsylvania.
16—Haul.
17—Wand.
18—To drill or teach.
19—Lewis Carroll wrote "Alice —— Wonderland."
20—Exist.
21—Baffin Bay is between Greenland and this continent (ab.).
22—Hindustan is on this continent.
23—One next above a freshman.

Down

1—Upper floors of a church or theater.
2—Not fresh.
3—Rise and fall of the ocean.
4—Conclusion.
5—Martin Van Buren was born in 1782 in this State (ab.).
6—To name.
9—English nobleman.
11—Simple.
13—Acted.
14—Age.
16—Vision.
18—Set of three.
20—Timber tree.
22—Apostle (ab.).

(Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Waiting for the Boss. | A Good Start | Arc de Triomphe, Paris

Today's Contributors to the Monitor Camera Club Are (Left to Right): L. E. Mathewson, Arcata, Calif.; Mrs. Leola S. MacDonald, Waco, Texas; Jessie E. Throssell, Paris, France.

Brevities

Humorist: A retired business man has bought an old railway carriage and installed it as a summer-house in his garden. It must be thrilling to stroll leisurely down the path with the certainty of getting a corner seat.

Arkansas Gazette: It has been demonstrated that airplanes can tow gliders successfully, but it'll be a long time before aviators have to whip behind to get rid of the glider pilots hitching on.

Pathfinder: A survey shows that the market for automobiles is nowhere near exhausted, as there are still several million homes which have not been mortgaged to buy cars.

Punch: "Always try to put yourself in the other fellow's place," says a clergyman. We wouldn't advise anyone to try this one in a theater queue.

Detroit Free Press: The reason cartoonists can't spell is because proofreaders can't correct hand lettering.

Reader's Digest: The girl who marries a man with money to burn usually makes a good match.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Celebrating

By CARMACK

Today I heard the Boss saying something about there being only one more day of school—
Oh, Boy! Was I happy to hear that!
So was Tiddlywinks when I told him about it, and we decided it called for a little celebrating—
And we raced around and leaped over hedges—
And kicked up our heels and barked and growled and had a good time generally—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Debt Relief in Excelsis

CERTAINLY no hero of melodrama ever rushed upon the stage with more sudden or ample ransom to save the old homestead than appears in the Frazier-Lemke bill with which Congress in its closing hours came to the rescue of the debt-embattled American farmer.

With every sympathy for the many families that have struggled and scrimped to keep their farms from foreclosure, one still may doubt whether this is wise legislation or the best way in the long run to resolve the difficulty. President Roosevelt has a distinctly unenviable responsibility on his hands in deciding whether to veto the act or accept it as law.

From the first days of the Roosevelt Administration there has been a sharp contradiction in methods employed for the relief of the farmer. On one hand there have been efforts to raise farm prices to a 1914 "parity" so as to enable him to meet his debts. This has been done by devaluing the dollar and restricting crop production. On the other hand, there have been continuing efforts to induce the holders of farm mortgages to scale down their claims in accordance with reduced farm incomes.

Now, plainly, if the lender writes off part of his principal because prices have fallen, and thereafter the price level is fully restored, he has stood not one reduction but two, the first in the face amount of the debt, and the second in the buying power of what is left. Logically one method or the other alone should be followed. Actually the Administration may have expected rather to make price raising and debt revision meet halfway. That is more nearly the way matters stand.

But if the Frazier-Lemke bill goes into effect, the adjustment will have been made the whole distance in the direction of cutting the farmer's obligations to fit his present income. Then the Administration in all reason will be absolved entirely from any further responsibility for trying to raise farm prices by the domestic allotment plan or any other method.

If by a new kind of bankruptcy proceedings the debt is to be written down to an appraiser's "reasonable value" of the property and five years be given the debtor in which to redeem it with only 1 per cent interest and small payments if any on principal, certainly anyone at all capable of running a farm will be able to hold one. And unfortunately many who might do better will take it as a way to put off their debts.

Undoubtedly there are still many cases of great distress among worthy farm debtors. This has given impetus to such radical legislation as the measure on the President's desk. But there already have been passed and signed the Farm Credit Act and the Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act which should take care of all meritorious cases.

If farm creditors—among whom insurance companies are most often pictured as the mustachioed villain of the melodrama—have been utterly grasping and uncooperative, then the impulsion for the Frazier-Lemke bill can be understood. Otherwise the debt relief legislation already on the books should be adequate. If slothful, partisan or extortionate local administration is interfering with its operation, then that should be remedied.

Smoothing the Royal Road

DURING the preparations for the great Pageant of Parliament which is to be held in London this summer the public has been reminded that the only man in the world who is forbidden to enter the British House of Commons is the King of England himself. In 1642 Charles I attempted to arrest five members of the House; whereupon the Commons deliberated concerning the measures they should take to avenge this infringement of their liberties, with the result that from that day to this no English king has ever, in his official capacity, seen the inside of the lower house of Parliament.

This fact is of current interest as showing the world that restrictions upon royalty are frequently as galling, and even more binding, than those upon private individuals. Recently, for example, two princes of northern Europe have discovered that the exercise of freedom of choice in marriage may mean the loss of a throne, while in religious matters the King of England, alone of all the people of the British Isles, is both by law and birth compelled to belong to the communion of a particular church.

Nevertheless, even for royalty, freedom is slowly broadening and one of the most interesting social developments is the increase of liberty which members of royal families are beginning to enjoy. Representatives of the oldest royal houses of Europe now enter unreservedly into the amusements and occupations of their subjects. Prince Sigvard of Sweden spends much of his time in painting, the Prince of Wales also has artistic talent, and the prowess of the King of Sweden on democratic lawn tennis courts is well known. Perhaps the most significant example of the increased liberty of royalty is provided by Prince George of England's choice of a profession—that of an inspector of factories.

A hundred and fifty years ago such a thing would have been impossible—public opinion would have thought anything of the kind far beneath royal dignity. There is nothing to regret in the development of a social outlook permitting every man and woman to do the work for which he or she is best fitted by ability and desire.

The Harriman Verdict

"I HOPE that other bank officers intrusted with the proper use of the moneys in their care will take this verdict very much to heart." Thus spoke Judge John C. Knox in commending the verdict of guilty returned against Joseph W. Harriman on charges of falsifying records and misapplying funds intrusted to the Harriman National Bank.

His remarks will be echoed by a public much aroused by the abuses disclosed in too many banks. The verdict should be all the more "salutary," as Judge Knox described it, for the very reason that it is not a mere expression of popular emotion or vengeance. It seems to have fulfilled very well the requirements laid down in the judge's charge to the jury that Mr. Harriman should not be convicted because he was a banker, or because his bank failed. It is a conviction based on specific illegal acts, not on bad judgment or popular resentment over losses sustained in the general deflation.

The verdict bears heavily on an elderly and already shaken man. But that is no sign of vindictiveness. It is rather a further assurance that we have here the impartial and imperative punishment of an offense, and only incidentally the punishment of a man. One could wish that more of the same temper appeared in legislative efforts to reform banking.

The whole history of the Harriman case well illustrates the inadequacy of either laws or courts fully to protect public money. Only a keener sense of banking ethics, both among bankers and the public, will provide the safety which is so hopefully sought in laws. That sense may be sharpened by such verdicts as this, but it ought not to be necessary to frighten bankers with such examples, and it ought not to be necessary for the public to suffer losses in closed banks. Higher standards for bankers and more insistent public demands for banking rectitude will be most useful if they derive not from fear, but from a better appreciation of honesty for honesty's sake.

John Barleycorn at the Door

ASIDE from the statistics of increased automobile fatalities, arrests for drunkenness, and motor traffic accidents, with their unfavorable effect upon those persons who think, another subject for concern in the liquor business must be the comparatively low rate of beer consumption. Despite vigorous advertising, beer consumption has been at a rate less than half that in 1917. So a writer in the current issue of the Western Brewer, a national trade monthly, reports that:

> Conditions [in the beer business] are considerably worse than they ever have been since the legalization of beer. . . . If beer is not accepted by the public during this year, it will take several years of drastic effort and considerable expense to overcome this setback.

Beer has not generally been accepted by the American public because the public has not learned to like it. Beer drinking is an acquired taste. Few United States citizens under thirty years of age know much about the taste of beer, and the younger generation has little use for this type of beverage.

The chief bulwark against the encroachments of the beer trade undoubtedly is the American home, whose high standards frown upon making it an adjunct of the saloon. That a determined effort is to be made by the brewers to bring beer into the home in unlimited quantities and that this is meeting with resistance on the part of American womanhood is revealed by the American Business Men's Research Foundation, reporting the results of a questionnaire sent by brewery representatives to the mothers and housewives of the nation.

The charge of prohibition's enemies that the whole country was turning to "home brew" seems to have been thoroughly discredited by the replies from 82.2 per cent of the women questioned who declared that they had never made beer. Even 58.7 per cent of the city housewives replied that beer was not drunk in their homes. From 65.5 to 73.1 per cent of the women never served beer at social gatherings.

Obviously, here is a field for the brewers' most cunning and persistent efforts. The billboard advertisements in which women and the beer glass predominate indicate that they seek to emulate the cigarette manufacturers. The results of the questionnaire have been forwarded to every brewer in the United States with a letter which says: "The American home is the woman's domain, and to us, the brewers' objective should be to obtain the unrestricted home use of beer."

Already the attack is on. Active telephone canvasses have begun in many cities. The radio's appeal becomes more fervent. Every effort is being made to place the beer bottle on the luncheon table. It will be delivered like the milk, unostentatiously, and even in unmarked trucks. Charge accounts are solicited. Every inducement is being offered to make it easy for beer to enter the home. Once inside, beer's proponents expect to convert the whole family to the habit, even the children.

The defense against this insidious campaign lies with American women. Those who know them best believe that they will firmly, and consistently close the door to John Barleycorn.

A Puzzling Paradox

SIX baby catbirds halted a CWA project in Bronx Borough, New York City. Workman discovered their nest in a bush which they were about to cut down, and transferred their operations elsewhere until the birds are old enough to fly. A Brooklyn College student climbed a tree thirty-five feet to rescue a robin which had become entangled in the foliage with a string which it was carrying to make a nest.

In Columbia, Penna., 100 pupils in a public school used the back door of the school for a month rather than disturb a mother robin which built a nest at the front door.

Comes the vacation season. And in utter contrast to the above instances of man's humanity to bird life come, alas, countless evidences of vacationists who abandon or fail to make provision for their pets while they are out of town. Dogs and cats left to shift for themselves in the city are the worst sufferers. Sometimes such unkindness to animals is due merely to thoughtlessness. But that can scarcely be a legitimate excuse.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals states that thousands of pets turned loose by their owners tax the society's shelters in summer—more than can be received and cared for. The society makes an appeal—which should be heeded everywhere—to the owners of dogs, cats and other pets not to leave them unprovided for during the vacation season.

Amnesty for Motorists

THE bill ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives draws attention to a condition that has long demanded mitigation. This bill would take the violation of vehicle parking ordinances out of the criminal category, making it an offense that could be cleared by voluntary appearance at any municipal or district court to pay a fine.

Governor Lehman of New York recently signed a bill that went much further than this in granting amnesty to more than 2,000,000 persons with criminal records. These men, doctors, lawyers, bankers, business men, preachers and teachers, had been placed by the courts in the same category as sneak thieves, dive keepers and gamblers. These men at some time had been found guilty of some minor infraction of the traffic law and thereby branded as criminals.

In granting this amnesty Governor Lehman moved to wipe out a most unjust method of dealing with traffic violators. The man who drives too fast, who fails to stop when the traffic light is changing, or who parks too long may be guilty of a violation of traffic laws. But to list him as criminal and place his name on record along with that of the dive keeper is more than unfair.

The New York law removes all the minor infractions from the category of crime. It still—and correctly—considers as criminal the more serious charges, such as driving while intoxicated, leaving the scene of an accident or driving a car not properly registered. In other words, it seeks to sort out those infractions of the law which really show a criminal negligence or intent from those which may be caused by carelessness or undue haste.

The step taken in the Massachusetts Legislature is laudable, but after all only a step. A move in the direction taken by New York would remove the stigma of criminality from thousands of the State's citizens and at the same time do much toward clearing congested courts and speeding the machinery of justice.

Year-Round Gardening

Book of the Day

ALL really good garden books set a reader to using paper and pencil, taking notes and planning some new arrangement of plants and shrubs. That is what Eleanour Sinclair Rohde's GARDENS OF DELIGHT (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $5) does, to the extent that it is hard to get the book read, so often does one have to stop to note down a new plant name or a piece of advice.

This book, however, is a great deal more than a mere garden manual, or even the work of a garden enthusiast. With practical information it combines scholastic lore and an expression of the poetry there is in beautiful gardens, whether they be tiny plots by cottage doors or elaborate plantings made with art and loving skill many centuries ago.

Miss Rohde is a garden lover who, without vaunting her affection, lets it irradiate everything she says. She has dug into old books and knows the literature of gardening from early times. Her title comes from one of those old books—John Parkinson's "Paradisus," written in the seventeenth century. She quotes from Bullein's "Bulwarke of defence, which Bulwarke is kepte with Hillarius the Gardner," dated 1562; she lists names from old writers that ravish imagination—Eleven o'Clock Lady, Pretty maids all in a row, Lady-smocks, Vesper flowers, Sweet Cicely, lovage, dittany, thyme, rosemary and heart's-ease.

Some of Miss Rohde's garden lore takes the reader—since this is an English book—to venerable gardens like that of Carrow Abbey, which is 800 years old, or the garden at Hatfield House in which Elizabeth was sitting when the Lord Chamberlain came to tell her she was Queen of England.

True, these things are incidental to the main purpose of the book, which is to tell how gardens may be a delight every month in the year. The book is divided into twelve chapters, one for each month, and each chapter tells what plants and shrubs may be employed to furnish color in the garden at that particular season.

Miss Rohde describes their habits, the kind of soil and treatment they require—always writing with her own location in view, Reigate in Surrey, Eng. Readers in other parts of the world must therefore remember the differences between their climate and hers. With this allowance made, much information may be garnered about color combinations in annual beds; about herbaceous borders; about rock gardens; about iris gardens; about green gardens, which are coming back into fashion.

She tells how crocuses may be raised for indoor blooming, how gift plants like azaleas may be induced to prolong their life for several years, how a "winter walk" or an "Enoch walk" of permanent beauty may be created. She writes with amused appreciation about plants that she calls "period pieces for the curious gardener," and with equal interest she shows quite practically how to hide an unsightly garage with rosemary.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Celebrities Off Parade: Theodore Roosevelt

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Authority on typography and the art of printing, author of expert treatises on the making of fine books.

I HAD always known that Theodore Roosevelt was an omnivorous reader, and that, in spite of the rapidity with which he devoured a volume, his extraordinary memory always retained what he had assimilated. The first knowledge I had that he possessed any special interest in the physical side of books, however, came from a letter written by his secretary, perhaps a fortnight before one of the President's breezy visits to Boston, saying that Mr. Roosevelt would like to examine with me some of the special volumes I had designed. Such a request became a royal, but agreeable, command, and when he arrived at my sanctum, one January morning, I had my favorite examples arrayed for his inspection.

When the President burst in, with characteristic vigor, he greeted me rather boisterously. Then, glancing over at the long refectory table on which I had spread out the books, exclaimed, "Now, what have you there to show me?"

He strode over to the table and ran his eye hastily over the volumes. The first one that attracted his attention was a small book of poems, which, while printed with meticulous care, had proved so great a publishing failure that probably not more than 200 copies were ever sold. I was surprised enough to learn that one of these had fallen into Mr. Roosevelt's hands.

"Hello, hello," he exclaimed, as he picked it up. "I didn't remember that you made this. Here, I want to show you something."

Turning the pages quickly, he pointed to a poem in which appeared the words, "The hidden warmth of the Polar Sea."

"What do you think of that?" he demanded. "Did you ever think of the Polar Sea as being warm? I looked it up after reading that line and found that the poet was right. By George, the Polar Sea *is* warm!"

I was amazed that he was intimately familiar with so many of these volumes which I had spread out as exhibits. His comments upon the typography, as well as the text, kept me alert and on the defensive, but his interest was so genuine and his comments so intelligent and to the point that, even where we failed to agree, I was forced to admit that there are two sides to every question, whether applied to the writing or the making of a book.

The visit lasted perhaps an hour, when his secretary reminded him that the time he had allotted was at an end.

"Why, I've only just begun," he remarked impatiently; "but I suppose I'll have to go. There are some twins in Boston somewhere waiting for me to christen them, and I mustn't keep them waiting. How about continuing this at the White House some time? Let me know when you are coming over to Washington, and we'll have lunch together."

Scarcely believing that the President would remember this rather casual invitation, I wrote him, about a month later, that I was planning to be in Washington at a certain time, and that if he cared to continue our discussion I was entirely at his disposal. A prompt invitation followed, and on the appointed day I enjoyed luncheon at the White House, with several interesting personages as fellow guests. As we all passed formally into the dining room the President said quietly to me, "Don't go when the others leave. I want to take you upstairs to my den."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Theodore Roosevelt

When the luncheon party disbanded, I remained, and the President himself escorted me to the room on the next floor in which he kept his personal treasures. Here he fully demonstrated his reputation as an ideal host. Before we turned to the subject of books, he showed me several presents given him by various potentates—a revolver from Admiral Togo; a jade bear from the Tsar of Russia; some line drawings made personally by the Kaiser, showing surprising knowledge of the detail of every ship in the American Navy. When I commented upon this the President smiled grimly.

"That's nothing," he remarked, "to what that man really knows about us and every other nation. I have personal letters from him, locked up in my safe, which, if published, would bring on a world war." Then, changing the subject, he handed me an illuminated manuscript he had recently received as a present from King Menelik of Abyssinia.

"You are just the one to tell me about this," he exclaimed. "Is it an original manuscript?"

The hand lettering was excellent, but in the decoration colors were used which could not possibly have been secured with the ancient pigments, and the parchment itself was clearly of modern manufacture. To a student of the art of illumination it was obviously a copy rather than an original. The President so plainly hoped to receive an affirmative reply to his question that, to mark time, I inquired if perhaps some note of description had accompanied the manuscript which might throw light upon it.

"Oh, yes," he replied, showing by his manner that he sensed the significance of my question and was deeply disappointed. "There was such a missive as you suggest. It is now in the archives of the State Department. They sent me a translation of it, but it is just one of those banal expressions such as I myself use when I cable to one of my imperial brothers the glad tidings of my concern over something in which I haven't the slightest interest."

We met on several subsequent occasions, both during his Presidency and afterward. Contact with him always proved highly stimulating, and I looked forward to the opportunities as they presented themselves with keen anticipation. I have never felt that Theodore Roosevelt's biographers have adequately disclosed his extraordinary knowledge of books, from which he gained much of his dynamic force of speech and also derived suggestions which equally influenced his acts.

(Next Thursday: George Bernard Shaw)

North . . South . . East . . West

Tax Exempts: Chapter II

By FRANK L. PERRIN

NOT infrequently, it would seem, many of us who watch, for instance, a boy at target practice with a bow and arrow, or a man with a camera pointed toward the object in which he is interested, may be mistaken as to just what mark or object the boy or man is aiming. We see something nearer by or farther away, and wonder why the result of their efforts is not what we expected or hoped for. Sometimes our own perspective is clouded or distorted.

Since the appearance in this column recently of a discussion of tax-exempt securities and the inequalities these sometimes impose in adjusting national, state and municipal tax burdens, I have received many interesting comments upon the article and some constructive proposals of methods designed to correct or abate the abuses now existing and to discourage further extravagances encouraged by the existing system. One friendly critic, however, expresses the belief that in the previous article the "mark was missed." He argues that the low rate of interest paid by the states and municipalities whose credit is pledged operates as a charge which offsets or balances the exemption from taxation enjoyed by the investors who provide a market for such securities.

It is readily conceded, and without proof or argument, that if we are to consider only the small investor, the premise laid down by the friendly critic would be sound. The case would be similar to that of the householder, for instance, who owns a few shares of stock in a public utility which supplies electrical current, water, or telephone service. He easily and gladly absorbs a high rate for such service, knowing that he will be more than compensated by the larger dividends returned. But let this stock fall into the hands of a person able to control a majority of all the stock offered for sale and we would discover the changed attitude of the rate payer who owns little or none of it. The equalizing process is thus seriously interfered with.

It is because, as appears from the record, the bulk of the tax-exempt securities, national, state and municipal, are in the hands of nonresident wealthy investors that serious losses have resulted. The wealthy investors, many of them known nationally, have by this means found it possible to avoid the payment of surtaxes assessed in the higher brackets. The burden they have thus avoided carrying is borne, necessarily, by those who may have flattered themselves that their tax load has been lessened because of the lower rate of interest at which those bond issues were floated.

It would not be easily possible, without having all the figures available, to estimate the advantage thus gained by one who invests, say, $25,000,000 in these tax-free securities which immunize the owner from surtax charges which otherwise might take from him 50 per cent of his income from such sources. By the method he adopts he may find it possible to reduce his total returns of taxable income to a comparatively low bracket, leaving what should be his just proportion of state and federal income taxes to be borne by those less adroit or less fortunate.

But the abuses imposed by the system do not end here. It is well known that many of those in a position to profit most by such investments have deliberately encouraged extravagances by states, cities and school districts by offering to absorb bond issues bearing a comparatively low interest rate. By this means public debts have been contracted which might, by the practice of reasonable economies, have been avoided. Properties which have been made more valuable because of these added public improvements are not revenue producers. The assessor never can include them in his tax budget. In addition, they immediately begin to add to the taxpayers' burden to meet the cost of maintenance and insurance. The theoretical benefits of low interest rates fade quickly and convincingly.

It is easy to agree with the friendly critic that the system, logically analyzed, should operate to the benefit of both the small investor and the landholder and householder who pays a property tax. But it is because of the abuses practiced, in many cases by those who have profited unfairly at the expense of those less able to bear an unequal share of the public burden, that the whole system which provides for the exemption of such profits from taxation has come into popular dispute.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Brain Trust

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Considerable discussion has appeared recently in the press on the subject of influences in government circles and elsewhere. Names of men in various positions have been mentioned and the work they are doing has been analyzed in detail with a view to indicating how impossible it is for them to attempt to influence those in authority in any adverse manner. Surely no one would ever assume that any person in an official position, minor or otherwise, would consciously desire to do anything that would hinder the progress of the nation and delay the stabilization of the present industrial, national or international situation.

At the same time, the world is not yet entirely free from every desire to cause or maintain confusion or even worse, for some subtle or ulterior purpose. It has long been acknowledged that what we are dealing with today is not so much persons as things mental or desires and ambitions. There are moments when these desires and ambitions may control individuals to such an extent that their concept of what is best for the greatest number, that is, for the nation or the nations or for humanity, becomes warped until eventually the individuals responding to such influence are found, unconsciously perhaps, advocating action or a policy that would result in the very opposite of what is best, most constructive, and would go far toward solving the present world situation. It is therefore not people primarily, but conditions of thought or mind with which we have to deal. Truth or good is always triumphant, and as certainly as the subtle efforts of what is known as evil or evil thinking or planning are recognized, will the solution appear, and just as certainly will those whose integrity is beyond question be found in positions where they can do the greatest good to the greatest number. A. H.-B.

Chicago.